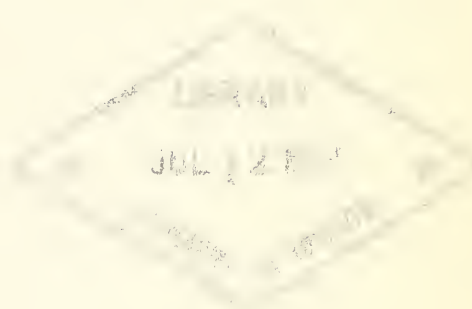


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REPORT OF THE MINISTER 1982



Ministry of
Correctional
Services



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**Annual Report
Ministry of Correctional Services
Year ending March 31, 1982**



**The Honourable Nicholas G. Leluk
Minister**



**Archie Campbell, Q.C.
Deputy Minister**

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The Honourable Nicholas G. Leluk
Minister of Correctional Services

Sir:

I am pleased to submit to you my report of the ministry's progress for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1982.

Population pressures on both our institutions and community programs continued without respite during the year under report. This situation has increased our emphasis on the presentation and interpretation of statistical information within the ministry.

This report presents a summary of statistical information in different format than in prior years in the expectation that it will assist the readers in interpreting more accurately the activities of the ministry.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Archie Campbell". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Archie" and last name "Campbell" clearly distinguishable.

Archie Campbell, QC
Deputy Minister

The Honourable John B. Aird, OC, QC, LL.D
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario
Legislative Building, Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario

May It Please Your Honour:

I wish to present the Annual Report of the Ministry of Correctional Services for the year ending March 31, 1982.

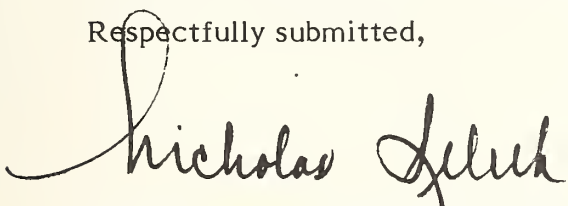
I am very pleased to report that the ministry has experienced some notable successes in both our institutions and community programs divisions. The ministry's farm program is providing substantial savings to our operating costs and covers a wide range of activities. This year's harvest of produce and meat and egg production was our best ever, and we continued to expand our ability to store vegetables and to cut our institutional energy costs. We have also increased the amount of community involvement by our sentenced inmates, providing volunteer work through our temporary absence programs. The assistance afforded by these inmates has proved to be very valuable to local municipalities and non-profit community agencies.

Similarly, the work provided by probationers carrying out community service orders (CSOs) has increased this year. Approximately 10,000 offenders completed over 500,000 hours of community work in this program, benefitting the senior citizens, the handicapped, and various community projects throughout Ontario. Inmates provided 278,000 hours of similar service. I am also pleased to report that I was present at the inauguration of a new Community Resource Centre. Robinson House CRC will provide accommodation for 14 residents and will serve Windsor and the surrounding area.

The ministry is also continuing to examine the special needs of the Native offender in both an urban setting and remote reserves. The ministry presently has 40 Native probation and parole officers and probation aide workers involved in communities across the province. Our institutions are continuing to offer special programs for Native inmates.

I am very proud of the way ministry staff are coping with the financial constraints under which we have been placed. Financial constraints place very real strains on our operations, and staff have responded with flexible and innovative solutions. A special thanks must also be rendered to the many thousands of volunteers who contribute to our ministry programs. With their dedication and professionalism, volunteers have become an invaluable resource. As Minister, I wish to express my sincere appreciation to the staff and volunteers for their tireless efforts on behalf of the Ministry of Correctional Services.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Nicholas Leluk". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Nicholas" written in a larger, more prominent script than the last name "Leluk".

The Honourable Nicholas G. Leluk
Minister of Correctional Services

MINISTRY OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

GOAL STATEMENT

MINISTRY GOALS

- A. To provide custody and community supervision as directed by the courts and as provided for in federal and provincial legislation governing correctional services in Ontario.
- B. To provide information that will assist the courts in determining disposition.
- C. To create within institutions and community programs a positive climate in order that offenders become motivated towards positive personal and social adjustment.
- D. To make available to clients those program opportunities necessary to assist in making positive personal and social adjustment.
- E. To develop and provide programs for the prevention of crime.

PRINCIPLES

- 1. Wherever practical, correctional programs should be community-based.
- 2. The emphasis should be on helping offenders develop and maintain responsible and acceptable behavior within the community.
- 3. Correctional programs should apply that degree of control necessary to protect society, thus necessitating a continuum of programs with progressively increasing supervisory and structural controls.
- 4. Detainment in correctional facilities should be utilized for those persons whose criminal acts are substantially damaging to society and for whom the necessary controls are not available through any other source, or where a necessary deterrent impact cannot otherwise be achieved.
- 5. Correctional facilities should serve a custodial and deterrent function for those persons either clearly dangerous to the public or not sufficiently motivated for immediate return to the community.
- 6. Notwithstanding the above, all correctional programs and facilities should provide an environment and opportunities for positive personal and social adjustment.

7. Correctional programs should emphasize the offender's responsibility for reparation to the victim or payment of the debt to society, wherever practical, in order to serve a deterrent function and encourage responsible behavior.
8. It should be recognized that staff are the ministry's most valuable resource and that the effective utilization of human resources is the key to achieving ministry goals.

GOALS - JAILS AND DETENTION CENTRES

1. To protect society by holding, as efficiently as possible, remand and sentenced inmates in an environment providing high security.
2. To provide a humane environment for inmates as well as the necessary health and social services, and to provide program opportunities to assist them in making positive personal and social adjustment.
3. To provide effective assessment and classification of inmates to ensure inmate assignment to appropriate institutions or programs.
4. To keep inmates productively employed or occupied, wherever possible, during incarceration.
5. To encourage and develop community-based work programs.

GOALS - LONGER STAY INSTITUTIONS

1. To protect society by holding, as efficiently as possible, inmates serving sentences under provincial jurisdiction.
2. To provide a humane living environment for inmates, with the necessary health and social services, and to provide program opportunities to assist in making positive personal and social adjustment.
3. To keep inmates productively employed or occupied during incarceration.
4. To encourage and develop community-based work programs.
5. To provide regular re-assessment of the classification of an inmate to ensure inmate assignment to appropriate institutions or programs.

GOALS - PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICES

1. To supervise persons on probation or parole to ensure that conditions of probation and parole are met.
2. To provide presentence and pre-parole reports as requested by the courts and the Ontario Board of Parole.
3. To promote programs for selected probationers and parolees that will assist them in adopting socially acceptable behavior and in learning basic life skills.

GOALS - COMMUNITY ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION

1. To operate a system of parole as provided for in federal and provincial legislation.
2. To promote development of privately and publicly operated community alternatives to incarceration for suitable offenders.

GOALS - CRIME PREVENTION

1. To work with other criminal justice agencies in promoting, developing and participating in crime prevention programs.
2. To facilitate the participation of both individual citizens and the community at large in the criminal justice system.
3. To develop programs designed to assist in the process of the offender's reparation to the victims of criminal acts, and to promote 'victim justice' throughout the criminal justice system.

MINISTRY BOARDS

ONTARIO BOARD OF PAROLE

Ms. D. M. Clark
Chairman

David Lieberman
Executive Vice-Chairman (Acting)

Central Regional Board

Dr. J. S. Morrison
Vice-Chairman

R. E. Fox
Part-time Member

Mrs. Nora Earle
Full-time Member

Col. Kenneth Rawlins
Part-time Member

D.M. Murphy
Full-time Member

West-Central Regional Board

G. G. McFarlane
Vice-Chairman

F. V. Johnston
Part-time Member

Mrs. Velta Brumelis
Full-time Member (Acting)

Mrs. P. E. Whiteford
Part-time Member

Mrs. K. H. Freely
Full-time Member

Sir Robert S. Williams, KSS
Part-time Member

Eastern Regional Board

G. P. Whitehead
Vice-Chairman

Mrs. Alixe Lillico
Part-time Member

J. E. Fraser
Full-time Member

D. C. Mason
Part-time Member

R. R. Beriault
Part-time Member

J. H. Metcalfe
Part-time Member

C. W. Chitty
Part-time Member

Western Regional Board

D. B. Griggs
Vice-Chairman

Mrs. M. E. Nicholson
Full-time Member

G. M. Fellows
Part-time Member

Wally Hetherington
Part-time Member

Mrs. B. M. McLean
Part-time Member

Mrs. A. E. Murray
Part-time Member

E. A. O'Neill
Part-time Member

Northern Regional Board

F. E. Grandbois
Vice-Chairman

Mrs. L. B. Beauchamp
Part-time Member

Mrs. E. M. Bradley
Part-time Member

Mrs. Edith McLeod
Part-time Member

Mrs. E. J. Meakes
Part-time Member

Mrs. Marlene Pierre-Aggamaway
Part-time Member

Mrs. Carmel Saumur
Part-time Member

MINISTER'S ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR THE TREATMENT OF THE OFFENDER

The members of this committee, drawn from the legal, medical, teaching and other professions, advise the minister on the application of current correctional philosophy to specific aspects of ministry programs.

W.J. Eastaugh, BA, BSW, MEd
Chairman

M.H. Harris, QC, BPHE, BA

Mrs. Rene Hogarth

Rev. J.M. Kelly, CSB, PhD
LL.D

Prof. H.R.S. Ryan, QC

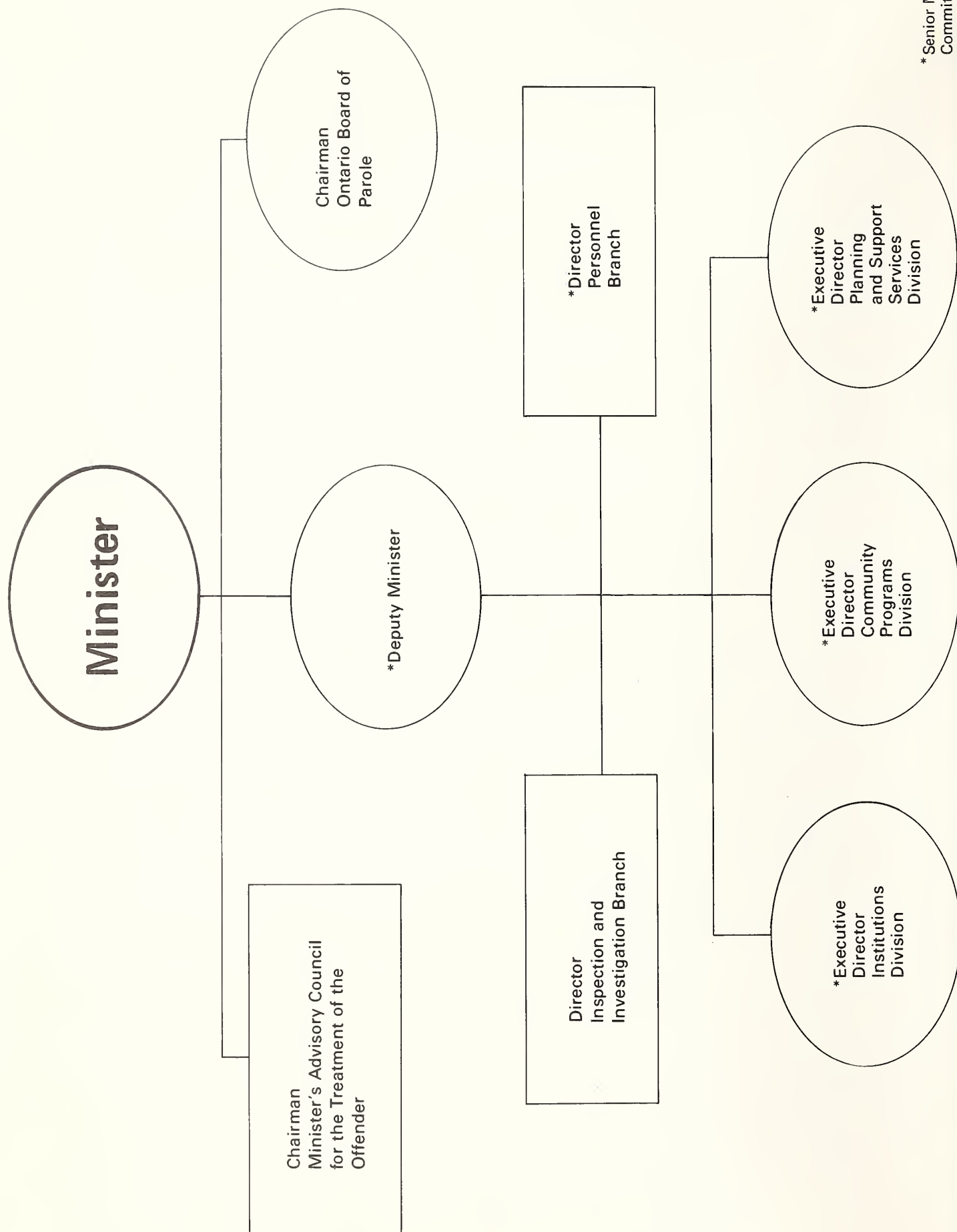
Lloyd Shier

Dr. L.P. Solursh,
MD, DPsych, FRCP (C)

Mrs. Katherine Stewart,
BA, BEd, LL.D

**Legislation Administered by
the Ministry of Correctional Services**

The Ministry of Correctional Services Act, 1978
(covers probation, institutions, and parole)



* Senior Management Committee

THE MINISTRY

INTRODUCTION

The ministry of correctional services is responsible for all persons in Ontario 16 years of age and over who are placed on probation or remanded in custody for trial or sentence. Offenders receiving a prison term of less than two years remain the responsibility of the ministry; those offenders receiving sentences of two years or more are transferred to the federal institutions operated by Correctional Service Canada (CSC).

The over-all goal of this ministry is to protect the public while at the same time assist and encourage offenders to develop and maintain responsible and acceptable behavior within the community.

To this end, many different programs are employed: within institutions, life skills, academic and trades training, work experience, and counseling programs; within the community programs division, employment training, community service order projects, pretrial services, and community resource centres (halfway houses).

The goal statement of the ministry and details of activities within the various components illustrated in the organization charts can be found throughout the following pages.

In the fiscal year 1981-82 the ministry supervised, directly or indirectly, 130,600 court referrals. The operating budget was \$174 million, and the total number of staff was 5,539, including part-time and temporary staff and teachers.

VOLUNTEERS

The number of volunteers who contribute their time and talents to working with offenders has gradually increased over the years, to a total of 4,200. These dedicated individuals are a valuable resource within the ministry, both for the services they provide in assisting with or conducting a variety of programs and for their work in court-related duties within the community programs division.

But more importantly, volunteers, by the very act of 'volunteering,' can offer the concrete support and encouragement that has been lacking in the lives of many offenders. Because volunteers are not part of the bureaucracy, some offenders can more readily accept their advice and begin to make positive plans for a return to the community.

Volunteers in any field are an invaluable resource; but nowhere is their often seemingly thankless work more appreciated than in corrections.

Community Programs Division Volunteers

In the past year, approximately 1,700 volunteers worked with the Ministry's probation and parole staff to extend the scope of service and to provide flexibility in programming. Volunteers do not replace staff; rather, they enrich the quality of service and come equipped with a wide variety of professional and life skills. For example, community volunteers collectively speak 22 different languages.

During the year, volunteers supervised over 3,500 probationers, bringing his or her own sense of responsibility and understanding to a demanding job. Volunteers also gave special employment and job-readiness counseling to probationers trying to meet the expectations of society.

Information for abbreviated presentence reports, known as 'stand-down reports,' was obtained by volunteers at the request of many provincial court judges to provide specific community information relevant to sentence. They also monitored restitution payments to help ensure that court-ordered payments were made to victims.

Volunteers continued to participate in victim/offender reconciliation, a mediation process aimed at facilitating restitution arrangements between offenders and victims. And they continued to promote involvement and awareness of corrections through the activities of community corrections volunteer associations across the province. Their responses to the issues and challenges in the criminal justice field provide a necessary window on community needs for the ministry.

Institutions Division Volunteers

While the number of regular institutional volunteers remains at about 2,500 individuals, there has been continued emphasis on the development of improved management techniques by those who co-ordinate volunteer programs.

Institution managers continue to seek services from the community and its agencies to help meet individual inmate needs and to enrich programs within the institutions. An increasing number of social work and correctional services students from community colleges and universities are providing invaluable counseling and planning services to inmates - even in the small jail setting.

Thirteen institutions now have volunteer co-ordinators, while four other large institutions have designated a professional services staff member to co-ordinate volunteer programs.

The ministry continues to encourage programs directed toward individual inmates which may assist them outside the institution and which may encourage them to avoid further criminal activity.

The M2/W2 (Man-to-Man and Woman-to-Woman) Ontario organization co-ordinated the work of 98 volunteers in service to inmates who need friendship both during and after incarceration. About one-third of these relationships continues on the street after discharge.

One senior volunteer, who taught blueprint reading for several years in Metropolitan Toronto West Detention Centre, obtained approval to set up and conduct a drafting class in the institution's arts and crafts room two days a week. A grant to purchase necessary supplies and equipment was provided to him through the Voluntary Activity Program of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, his former employer.

Fifty-six community service awards were approved by the minister for presentation to individuals in recognition of their outstanding service to institutional programs.

INSPECTION AND INVESTIGATION

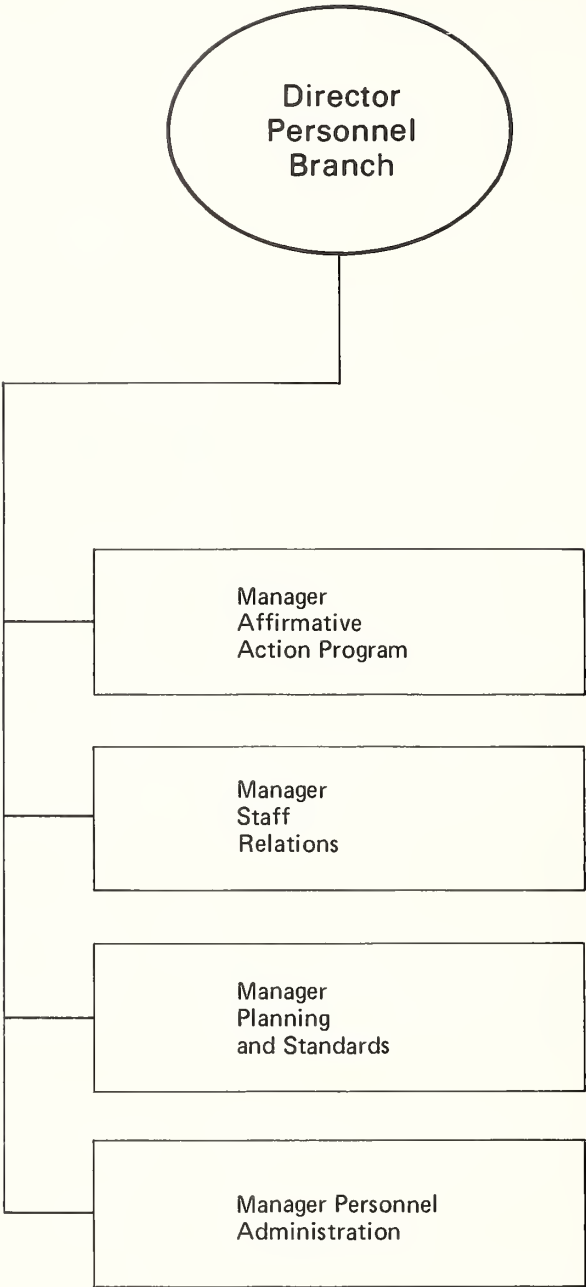
Director - Stan Teggart
Inspection and Investigation Branch
Ministry of Correctional Services
2001 Eglinton Avenue East
Scarborough, Ontario M1L 4P1

This branch carried out operational inspections of all ministry institutions and community resource centres in accordance with The Ministry of Correctional Services Act and Regulations. The purpose of an operational inspection is to monitor the over-all institutional operation and report findings in writing, making recommendations for change in all areas found below standard or not in accordance with ministry policy.

Investigations are conducted at the request of the minister, deputy minister, and the executive directors of the three ministry divisions, into the more serious incidents which occur involving ministry staff, inmates, institution operation and administration, as well as complaints and incidents involving this ministry which occur in the community.

The branch is involved also in a number of collateral activities including the provision of consultative services to ministry staff regarding day-to-day operational security and safety, and engages in liaison with other agencies involved in the correctional process and the administration of justice. An institutional information bank is maintained in the form of reference files, institution emergency contingency plans, and schematic detailed security layouts of each institution in relation to emergency/crisis situations.

The branch is responsible for co-ordinating and assisting local managers in the development of institutional crisis security measures, alerting/advising senior ministry officials and crisis management teams of actual or potential crisis/hostage situations, providing intelligence information and liaison with the crisis intervention teams, and co-ordinating the training of staff for crisis situations.



PERSONNEL

Director - V. J. Crew
Personnel Branch
Ministry of Correctional Services
2001 Eglinton Avenue East
Scarborough, Ontario M1L 4P1

Human Resources Planning And Development

During the year, personnel branch co-ordinated two major assessment centres: one to identify persons with current and future potential for promotion to the level of area manager in probation and parole services; and a second to evaluate the career development needs of nominees from various ministries who have been identified as possessing executive potential. The latter assessment centre was conducted in co-operation with the civil service commission and several other ministries.

Affirmative Action

Women improved their representation in the ministry from 1,212 in March of 1981 to 1,233 in March of 1982. The number of female staff in the two major occupational groups of the ministry, correctional officers and probation/parole officers, continued to increase. During the period 1975 to 1982, the number of female correctional officers has almost doubled, from 174 to 342, and, in the case of probation/parole officers, has more than tripled, from 39 to 124. Of the 63 affirmative action priority targets identified for the fiscal year, 48 were achieved, including breakthroughs in the under-represented classifications of correctional management OM-15, financial management AM-17, psychologist, and psychometrist.

The second year of the Women's Assessment Centre Career Development Program resulted in career development assignments for participants in non-traditional areas, in order to prepare them to be more competitive for management positions. In addition, special courses were designed to meet the particular developmental needs of the participants, all of whom were identified at the outset of the program as having managerial potential.

Staffing

Late in the 1981-82 fiscal year, the branch expanded the central correctional officer recruiting system to the Millbrook/Peterborough/Whitby area. This selection process includes candidate information centres, which make use of audio-visual presentations, skill-testing of applicants, and interview board selection.

There were 368 new civil service appointments within the ministry to fill vacancies which occurred throughout the year.

The personnel branch assumed responsibility from the civil service commission for the training of ministry managers in selection

techniques. The first of these seminars was presented by the branch in March of 1982.

Staff Relations

On May 1, 1981, a new Memorandum of Agreement came into effect between the ministry and the Ontario Public Service Employees Union. This agreement revised the composition and operational procedures of Employee Relations Committees at the ministry and local and institutional levels.

Through direct negotiation with the Union, the backlog of employee grievances was substantially reduced. Forty-four grievances lodged by ministry staff were arbitrated by the Public Service Grievance Settlement Board and the Public Service Grievance Board.

Attendance Improvement

During the 1981-82 fiscal year, the ministry's absenteeism rate continued to decline, and is more than one-half day per employee below the service-wide average of the Ontario Public Service.

Performance Planning and Review

The work of four task forces established to develop revised performance appraisal systems for management staff, correctional officers, probation/parole officers, and clerical and support staff, was completed in the 1981-82 fiscal year. Endorsement of the proposed systems was obtained from Senior Management Committee, and the implementation schedule was developed for the 1982-83 fiscal year.

ONTARIO BOARD OF PAROLE

Chairman - Ms. D. M. Clark
Ontario Board of Parole
2195 Yonge Street
Toronto, Ontario M4S 2B1

The Ontario Board of Parole is charged with the responsibility of considering for release into the community under supervision those inmates in provincial institutions who have completed in custody at least one-third of their sentence. Inmates serving sentences of six months to two years less a day are automatically eligible for consideration, while those with sentences of less than six months may apply for consideration by the Board.

During the year, the Board considered a total of 9,661 cases. Of this number, 5,308 inmates made personal appearances before the Board at institutional hearings. The Board made case preparations for an additional 1,523 inmates who subsequently did not appear as 1,076 signed Waivers of Parole Hearing, 383 were not available, and 64 were not

eligible due to a change in status when the hearing date arrived. Information gathering did take place, however, for all of the above, bringing the total number considered to 6,831. A further 2,830 cases were considered at regional office meetings where receipt of new information resulted in the review of previous decisions or where written applications from inmates requesting special consideration were dealt with in a file review. Of the 2,259 inmates granted parole, 68 per cent completed the term successfully. Thirty-two per cent had parole suspended or revoked.

A major reorganization of the structure of the Regional Boards and the Chairman's office took place to reapportion workload and to remove some geographical difficulties related to the service provided by the Board and for the supervision of parolees. In conjunction with this, a Policy and Procedures Manual for the Board was completed and distributed. Board forms were revised and office procedures established to standardize the functions of the Board throughout the province.

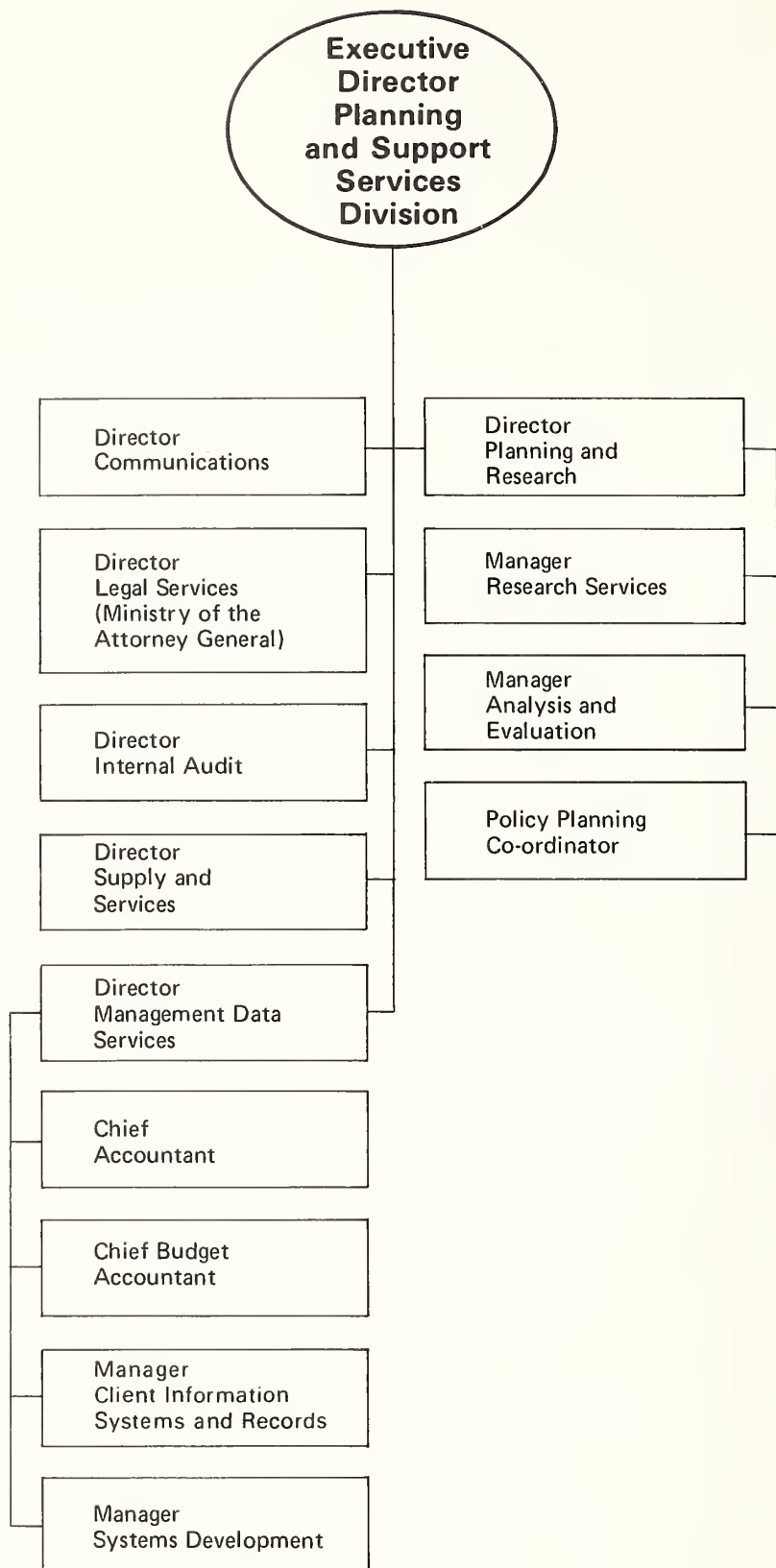
Regular Regional Board meetings of Parole Board members and staff were held, as well as monthly Regional Vice-Chairmen's meetings with the Chairman, to develop the policy and program of the Board. This was followed by an annual conference held in March. A number of task groups were established to examine the issues of: conditions of parole, staff performance and review, and a legislation and a legal issues committee.

Two pilot projects were introduced this year, one on the feasibility of holding a hearing for parolees in violation of conditions of parole, and one, in co-operation with the John Howard Society of Niagara at the Niagara Detention Centre, to consider for parole inmates with sentences of less than six months.

At the request of the Management Board of Cabinet, the Ontario Board of Parole and the ministry signed two agreements this year. The first is a Memorandum of Understanding which outlines roles, powers, and responsibilities of the Board, the ministry, and the minister. It sets out in broad terms the Board's financial and administrative arrangements with the ministry.

The second is an Administrative Agreement which details specific roles, functions and expectations of the Board, institutions, and community programs in support of the Board's function and in the supervision of cases where parole is granted. A review process of this agreement was begun during the year.

The Board participated last year at meetings as a member of the Canadian Association of Paroling Authorities (CAPA) where the focus was on sharing information concerning procedures and practices of common interest, and joint consideration of specific areas where some standardization was required. As a result, formal agreements on Transfer of Parole Jurisdiction have now been signed. One agreement is between the National Parole Board and the Ontario Board of Parole, and the second is between the three provincial Boards of Quebec, British Columbia, and Ontario.



PLANNING AND SUPPORT SERVICES DIVISION

Executive Director - M. J. Algar
Planning and Support Services Division
Ministry of Correctional Services
2001 Eglinton Avenue East
Scarborough, Ontario M1L 4P1

The executive director, planning and support services, is responsible for all comptrollership-related functions in the ministry and for corporate planning, program planning and evaluation, central supply and services, data processing, inmate and probationer records, internal audit, communications, research, and legal services.

Actual expenditures and recoveries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1982, were as follows - subject to final audit:

Salaries and Wages	\$ 115,749,934
Employee Benefits	18,482,877
Transportation and Communication	3,909,030
Services	20,795,280
Supplies and Equipment	16,524,471
Transfer Payments	937,945
Recoveries	(2,067,855)
Non-budgetary Expenditure	166
	<u>\$ 174,331,848</u>

PLANNING, ANALYSIS, AND EVALUATION

The analysis and evaluation section is responsible for financial planning and analysis and for policy analysis.

These functions include preparation of the ministry's estimates and submissions to Management Board of Cabinet. They include also preparation of policy submissions to the Cabinet Committee on Justice and provision of financial and planning information to central agencies.

During the year, the section played a significant role in assisting managers in optimising financial resources in a period of rapid acceleration in the workload of the two operating divisions.

The policy planning co-ordinator for the ministry was seconded during the year to the staff of the Management Board of Cabinet, and a number of functions formerly performed by that office were assumed by the analysis and evaluation section. Ongoing activities included a review of the ministry's planning functions with particular emphasis on information analysis and thereof various forecasting techniques as management planning tools. The section continued to place heavy emphasis on the integration of management by results techniques with the financial and operational planning systems.

RESEARCH SERVICES

The research services section provides research and data analysis to all levels of ministry staff. The aim of these services is to foster an empirical, objective, and quantitative approach to the formation of policy and to the development of programs. Research issues and priorities are established through consultation with ministry staff at all levels. These are then approved by senior management on the basis of policy and management requirements.

The year was marked by continued government-wide fiscal constraints and continued ministry-wide client growth. The client growth rate was particularly critical in certain regions of the institutions division. Research services established monitoring procedures to ensure that senior management was fully informed of the situation on a continuing basis. Several presentations were developed to describe and explain the situation to ministry staff at all levels and to central agencies of government. As a result the ministry was better able to deal with the impact of constraints and client growth.

The following research reports were produced in 1981-82:

- 1) The Native Inmate in Ontario
- 2) The Community Service Order Programme in Ontario: 4. Summary
- 3) The Ottawa Employment Project
- 4) Parole Decision Making in Ontario: A Post-Release Review
- 5) Judicial Attitudes Toward Community Sentencing Options
- 6) Inmate Classification Process: 1. Initial Classification and Placement
- 7) Pretrial Services in Ontario
- 8) Correctional Centre Inmates: Trends in Behaviour and Institutional Response

Research projects currently under way cover the following subjects:

- 1) An analysis of the revised inmate classification process
- 2) A description of correctional centre inmates
- 3) The flow of short-term inmates
- 4) Levels of supervision inventory for probationers
- 5) Fine defaulters
- 6) Parole of inmates
- 7) The role and task of probation officers
- 8) A snap-shot of central jail/detention centre populations
- 9) Youthful offenders
- 10) Victim offender reconciliation programs
- 11) Community resource centre utilization
- 12) Parole or short-sentence inmates

LEGAL SERVICES

This branch is staffed by the ministry of the attorney general. It provides the ministry and the Ontario Board of Parole with general legal services including the preparation of litigation, the settlement of claims, and acting as counsel before various judicial or administrative tribunals. The branch plays a leading role in policy planning and development within the ministry.

COMMUNICATIONS

The communications branch maintains active daily contact with the news media regarding ministry programs, incidents within the system, and crisis situations involving staff and/or inmates and probationers.

The branch is also responsible for printed material describing ministry programs, the annual report of the minister, a bi-monthly newsletter, audio-visual material, and photographic displays and exhibitions. (See list of ministry publications on page 56.)

INTERNAL AUDIT

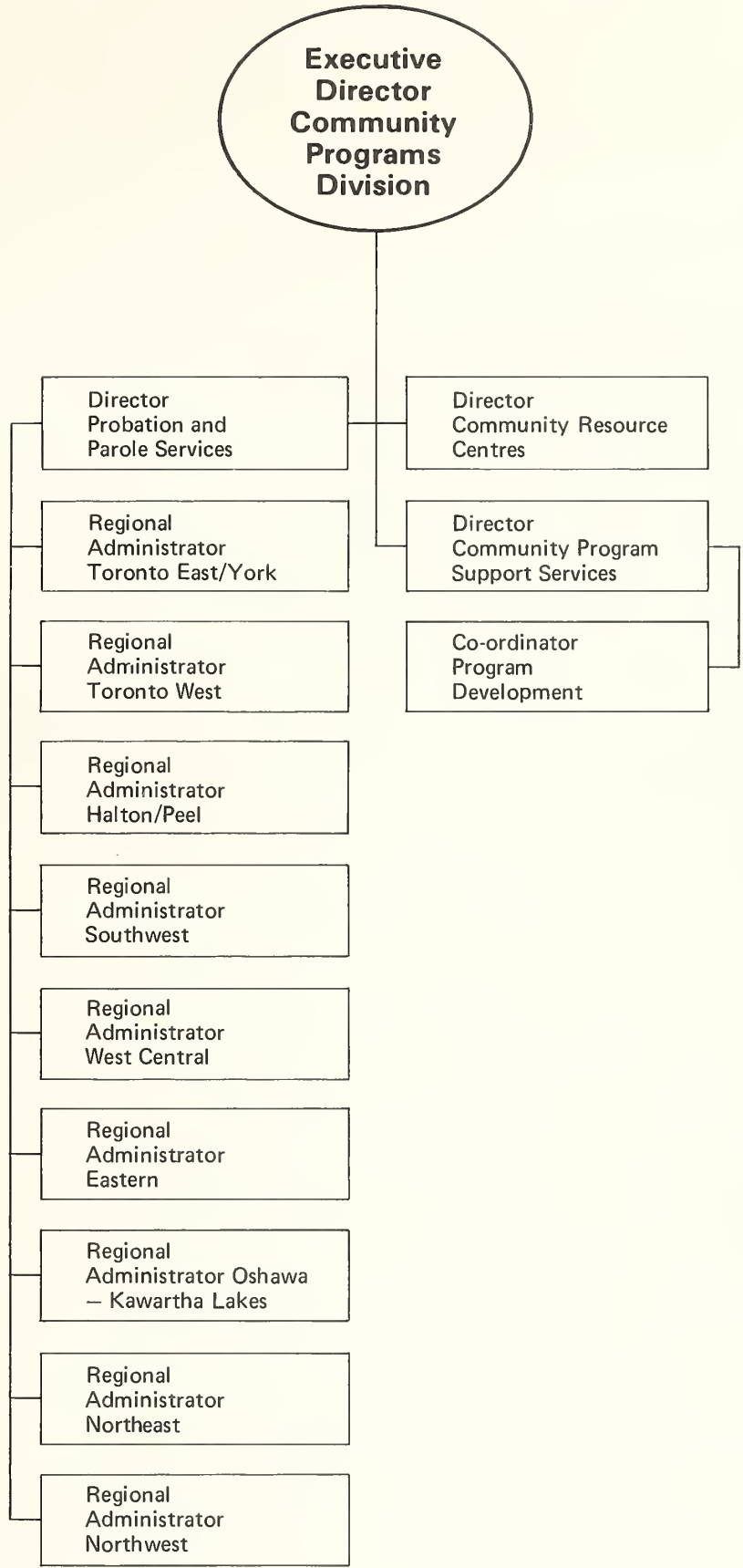
The internal audit branch is responsible for reviewing the ministry's business management practices and procedures to ensure adherence to guidelines published by the government and the ministry.

During the year, the branch continued expanding its activities to include some aspects of comprehensive auditing and the audit of electronic data processing systems within the ministry.

SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT

During the year the mini-computer systems in operation at the Toronto Jail and the Metropolitan Toronto East and West Detention Centres were integrated with the ministry's central systems by telecommunication links, and additional mini-computer systems were installed at the Mimico Correctional Centre and the Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre. Planning was initiated to install similar computer-based administrative systems at the Maplehurst Correctional Centre and the Elgin-Middlesex Detention Centre.

Considerable activity took place in the development of a rapid enquiry system to support the probation and parole services branch. This system will be delivered in the summer of 1982, followed by several months of testing preceding full access to information by telephone from all field offices. Staff of the probation and parole services branch has been heavily involved in the development of this system and the conversion of existing manual systems.



COMMUNITY PROGRAMS DIVISION

Executive Director - A. F. Daniels
Community Programs Division
Ministry of Correctional Services
2001 Eglinton Avenue East
Scarborough, Ontario M1L 4P1

The community programs division, with a workload of about 110,000 clients, has responsibility for developing community-based alternatives for offenders. This division has continued to make outstanding progress in terms of ensuring that, wherever possible, offenders repay the community during their term of probation.

For some probationers, this may mean working in a volunteer capacity. For others it may mean paying financial recompense to victims, or repairing property damage which occurred as a result of an offence.

During the year, close to 500,000 hours of community work with an estimated value of approximately \$2 million was completed by probationers carrying out community service orders. Over 50 per cent of this work was directed to disadvantaged groups including the handicapped, the elderly, and youth. One out of every five offenders completed more hours of volunteer work than was required by the court order.

Of the \$5 million which probationers were ordered to pay as restitution to victims, \$2.5 million had been collected by the end of the year.

PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICES

Director - D. E. Taylor
Probation and Parole Services
Ministry of Correctional Services
2001 Eglinton Avenue East
Scarborough, Ontario
M1L 4P1

Regional Administrators - Probation and Parole

Toronto West Region

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Islington, Ontario M9A 2E4

Toronto East/York Region

H. R. Hawkins
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Willowdale, Ontario M2J 1P9

Halton-Peel Region

J. E. Spriggs
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Suite 202
Burlington, Ontario L7R 2M1

Oshawa-Kawartha Lakes Region

D. A. Parker
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West Central Region

L.D.J. Gaskell
1315 Bishop Street
2nd Floor
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Southwest Region

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Sudbury, Ontario P3E 5P9

Northwest Region

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2nd Floor
Thunder Bay, Ontario P7A 4M2

The probation and parole branch of this division has by far the largest client group within the ministry, with an average daily caseload across the province of approximately 34,700 probationers and 1,100 parolees.

As a means of offsetting some of this workload, as well as increasing community involvement in the correctional process, the number of contracts signed with agencies on a fee-for-service basis has been increased. This year, 150 such contracts were signed with a value of close to \$3.5 million.

The probation and parole service has continued to increase both the number and type of programs available to probationers to assist them in their development as law-abiding citizens and to reduce their chances of again coming into conflict with the law.

These programs include Alcohol and Drug Counseling (especially alcohol); Victim/Offender Reconciliation; Restitution; Crime Prevention; Public Education; Bail Verification and Supervision; Psychiatric and Psychological Counseling Services; Shoplifting Prevention; and Drinking Driver Awareness. Programs are normally implemented as a result of a need being perceived by probation/parole officers in a given area and, where necessary, there is an agency willing to take on the particular program.

Because of the increasingly diversified workload within this branch, a new management by results (MBR) format was developed to provide a relatively more accurate workload indicator. With more than 300 results indicators in use, the data now available is a valuable tool for audit and evaluation purposes.

An Administrative Agreement was signed with the Ontario Board of Parole, which has given structure to what was formerly an informal agreement. The branch was also involved in the negotiating of agreements with British Columbia, Quebec, and the federal Correctional Service Canada regarding the process of transferring the supervision of parolees from one jurisdiction to another. In addition, the parole board and the probation and parole services have established a project to test the concept of a short parole program which would increase parole opportunities for offenders serving sentences of less than six months.

The branch has developed a new technique which will be used in the classification of probationers in terms of risk and needs. The concept was named the Level of Supervision Inventory and is the only such Canadian-designed sophisticated system available. It was initially field-tested in Ottawa, and will be further refined as it goes into use across the province.

Staff Exchange

As a career enriching experience, twelve probation/parole officers were selected to take part in an exchange of staff with correctional jurisdictions elsewhere.

Under a reciprocal arrangement, six officers from Ontario exchanged with six members of the Inner London, England, Probation/Aftercare Service; two with officers from the City of Philadelphia Probation Service; and four exchanged with officers from the Federal Probation and Parole Service, Washington, D.C. The exchanges ranged from two to four weeks' duration.

Staff found the experience rewarding in terms of enlarging their views on the many possible approaches to dealing with the offender in the community. Officers visiting Ontario complimented this ministry on its progressive approach.

SOME REGIONAL INITIATIVES

Shoplifters Self-Help – Brampton

The Elizabeth Fry Society has entered into a contract with the ministry to provide a program specifically designed to assist offenders who have

been convicted of shoplifting. The majority of the clients are female and are divided into two main age groups, i.e., teenage and mature. Local courts use the program by making attendance at the sessions provided by Elizabeth Fry a condition of a probation order. An offender attends twelve weekly group sessions or, in special circumstances, may receive individual counseling.

The program is seen as a preventive measure: schools are provided with educational material and liaison is maintained with the local business community. It has the support of the local courts, where defence counsel have also expressed enthusiasm for and given their support to the program.

Hockey League - Mississauga

The Mississauga probation and parole office this year entered a 20-man team of young probationers in a local men's industrial Hockey League. At the outset, only the league officials knew of the origins of the team called The Mississauga Blues. After initially losing all their games, primarily because of their lack of both individual and team discipline, by year's end the team was a championship contender and the least penalized in its division. What had started out as a recreation/life skills program, developed into an intensive supervision/personal and group (locker room) counseling activity.

Court Liaison Services - Toronto West Region

Probation/parole officers who man the Court Liaison Services Unit work full time in the area courts to facilitate a closer working relationship with the judiciary, crown attorneys, police, and other representatives of the criminal justice system, as well as to improve enforcement techniques and to assist in the development and implementation of new sentencing alternatives.

Fortune Society Employment - Toronto (Dufferin Street)

The Fortune Society is an ex-offender self-help group which provides assessment through a personal interview, job search techniques, and an immediate plan of action for each client. During the year the Society made 324 referrals, and the program now includes all of Metropolitan Toronto, surrounding communities, and local institutions. Fifty per cent of those referred remain fully employed.

Victim/Witness Assistance Program - Rexdale

The ministry and the Salvation Army Etobicoke Temple have been operating a pilot program which serves victims of crime, including witnesses, in co-operation with No. 23 Division of the Metropolitan Toronto Police.

Victims of crime and victims as witnesses have long been considered the forgotten parties in the criminal justice system. The needs of the

victims of crime, whether violent or property crime, resulting from the trauma related to the offence can range from requiring information to counseling and support.

The program in Rexdale is operated by one full-time co-ordinator who is an employee of the Temple, supported by a cadre of 34 trained volunteers who are available on a 24-hour, seven-day a week basis. During the year, these volunteers have responded to 200 police requests and assisted over 400 people who were victims of crime.

This program has not only freed up police to attend to their regular duties, but has also given the justice system - corrections, police, and courts - an opportunity to provide a co-ordinated and effective human service to individuals who require support and care.

Alcohol and Drug Counseling - Windsor

At the request of the Windsor board of education, an alcohol and drug counseling program is provided for students over the age of 16 who have been placed on suspension by their school authorities because of involvement in drug or alcohol offences on school property. Students are required to participate in the program as a condition of being accepted back into school.

The program consists of a number of one-hour sessions held with the student and his/her parents to aid the family in communicating about drug and alcohol use, to provide up-to-date information, and to assess the extent of drug and alcohol use and the possibility of further problems which may require referral to an appropriate agency.

Developmentally Handicapped Probationers - Windsor

The programs for developmentally handicapped probationers provides a special service for mentally retarded probationers who would normally be expected only to report to a probation/parole officer at regular intervals. Instead, the probationer, while remaining under the legal supervision of an officer, is placed under the mentorship of a trained worker who, in addition to counseling the client, maintains active liaison with the Windsor and Essex Association for the Mentally Retarded, the Ontario Ministry of Community and Social Services, Canada Employment Centre, St. Clair College retraining program, and various residential facilities throughout the city.

Thus the probationer's day-to-day counseling needs are met and access to appropriate residential, education, and job skills training programs is provided. The program's goal is to enable the client to become self-sufficient and capable of functioning independently in the community.

Abusing Males - London Centre

Domestic violence or, more specifically, males who physically abuse their legal or common-law wives or girlfriends, form the client group in this innovative program. The program is designed to stop violence by

raising the client's awareness of the cause of his behavior, and providing him with an acceptable mode of expressing anger.

Role training allows group members to try on new behaviors and to experience the role of the victim. 'Fighting fairly' techniques are also taught in an effort to provide a constructive milieu in which to work through problems. Problem-solving techniques are also taught.

The program was initiated as a result of research findings by the London Co-ordinating Committee on Family Violence. The study indicated that domestic violence was a serious problem in the community and that there was a total lack of services for males. A research component has been built into the program which uses personality and value scales to assess changes in attitudes and behavior. A three-month follow-up of both the group member and the victim is planned.

Toughlove - Brantford

Toughlove brings together the troubled parents of offenders and others to share and discuss their frustrations and problems. They pledge support for each other and their children and help to formulate house rules which are acceptable to all families. Parents are urged to encourage their children to accept responsibility for their own actions rather than to cover for them.

Although not limited to parents of probationers, the Brantford group assists such parents in dealing with their teenagers and directly involves them as a resource for the probation/parole officer in supervising their children who have conditions relating to place of residence, curfew, and other stipulations of the probation order.

Frontenac Impaired Driving Offenders Program (FIDO)

Operated jointly by the Kingston Psychiatric Hospital and the Alcohol and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, the program is educational in nature as opposed to being treatment oriented, and is designed more to demonstrate that early intervention in the problem of impaired driving can be effective and can reduce the incidence of impaired driving.

The population served by this program consists of those who have been convicted of impaired driving and are placed under probation supervision with the condition that they are to attend the FIDO program.

Life Skills and Work Preparation - Kingston

The Life Skills and Work Preparation Program is operated by the John Howard Society of Kingston and funded jointly by the ministry of correctional services and the Canada Employment Centre. Clients are probationers and parolees who have neither educational nor employment skills.

Training is provided in practical methods of seeking and maintaining employment. A woodwork shop provides a realistic work setting insofar

as hours of work and productivity are concerned, and the skills learned and the experience gained provides clients with a measure of confidence in themselves and in their abilities.

HELP - Kingston

HELP is an independent agency established for the sole purpose of obtaining jobs for inmates, probationers, and parolees and is administered by Frontier College under a contract with the ministry. Clients are provided with individual attention and practical solutions to their employment problems. The program is run by an ex-offender who maintains contact with clients until a job is located.

Crime and Justice in the Community Week, March, 1982 - Kitchener

This third annual Crime and Justice in the Community Week emphasized the problem of vandalism. Arranged by local justice agencies together with the Kitchener probation and parole service, the events were aimed at informing the public about crime and the justice system. Activities included a dinner sponsored by this ministry which was attended by some 600 people.

COMMUNITY RESOURCE CENTRE (CRC) DEVELOPMENT

Community resource centres are operated for the ministry on a contract basis by private agencies and provide a community residential setting for offenders completing an institutional sentence and selected offenders on probation or persons on remand.

As of March 31, 1982, 30 centres provided a bed-space capacity of 417. Of the 30 CRCs, three are for women, one is bilingual (French), and two provide special programs for Native offenders. Thompson House, in Toronto, which opened this year, is the first such residence in Canada established for the disabled.

In addition to community resource centres, contracts for ad hoc use with 21 community agencies' halfway houses (Community Resource Agreements - CRAs) have been established.

A residence for up to ten persons on remand, the Galbraith Bail Residence, opened in June, 1981. The main focus is on teaching life skills while the offender is awaiting trial.

During the year, 15 CRCs implemented enrichment programs, which provide specialized and extended services to residents and former residents in the areas of aftercare, alcohol and drug education, and lifeskills.

CRC residents completed 80,000 days of paid work and 7,000 hours of volunteer work. Less than one per cent of residents were convicted of further offences while in the program, and eight out of 10 remained crime-free during a one-year follow-up after leaving the program.

The total available bed capacity at the end of March, 1982, was 435 among 30 CRCs and 22 CRAs. Average weekly occupancy during the year was 416.

Average weekly cost	\$ 185.57
Total cost of program	4,405,400
Residents' earnings (approx.)	2,000,000
Residents' paid income tax	270,000
Residents' paid room/board	500,000
Restitution	15,000
Residents paid to dependents	350,000

Community Resource Centres by Region

Central Region

Bunton Lodge
Calvert House
Cuthbert House
Ellen Osler Home
Gerrard House
MacMillan House
Madeira House
Sherbourne House
Stanford House
Thompson House
Galbraith Bail Hostel

Eastern Region

Aberdeen House
Carleton Centre
Durhamcrest Centre
Durhamdale House
Fergusson House
Joe Versluis Centre
Kawartha House
Maison-Decision House
Onesimus House
Riverside House

Western Region

Kitchener House
Luxton Centre
Robinson House
Victoria House
William Proudfoot House

Northern Region

Kairos Centre
Ke-She-Ia-Ing (Ontario
Native Women's Centre)
La Fraternite
Red Lake Resource Centre
Robichaud House

COMMUNITY PROGRAMS FOR NATIVE OFFENDERS

The ministry is continually striving to meet the special needs of the Native offender in both urban and remote northern locations. Existing programs were expanded and several new ones established.

Native Probation/Parole Officers and Probation Aide Workers

Approximately 40 Native probation/parole officers and probation aide workers were on staff during the year. Aides are employed on a part-time fee-for-service basis on remote reserves in the northwest and northeast and are themselves residents of the reserves or settlements on which they provide supervision, counseling, and support for Native offenders.

Because the aides are working in their own cultural environment using the Indian language of the area, they are better able to provide appropriate care than can a Native or non-Native officer who is not familiar with the band and visits only at intervals for no more than a few hours at a time.

Aides work under the supervision of full-time probation/parole officers, who provide training and support to the aides during visits to these remote locations.

Full-time Native probation officers are located in:

- Fort Frances
- * Grassy Narrows
- * Islington
- Peterborough
- * Pikangikum
- Sarnia
- Toronto
- Walkerton
-
- * Under contract with Band Councils

Part-time, 24 hour/week Native officers:

- ** Fort Albany
- Sandy Lake

Fee-for-service probation aide workers:

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| Armstrong | Moose Factory |
| Attawapiskat | North Spirit |
| Beardmore | Northwest Bay |
| Big Grassy | Osnaburgh House |
| Cat Lake | Poplar Hill |
| Constance Lake | Round Lake |
| Fort Hope | Sabaskong |
| ** Fort Severn | Seine River |
| Gull Bay | Shoal Lake #39 |
| Kashechewan | Shoal Lake #40 |
| Macdiarmid | Whitefish Bay |
| Manitou | Winisk |
| Minaki | |

- ** Recruitment under way

Native Inmate Liaison Officers

The Ministry has entered into a contract with the Native Canadian Centre of Toronto, under the terms of which a Native worker from the centre visits institutions in three regions of the province and works with Native self-help groups. The worker assists inmates in post-release planning and provides an essential link between the Native inmates and the community. Three similar contracts serve other institutions across the province. These are:

Ne Chee Friendship Centre, Kenora

Indian Friendship Centre, Thunder Bay

Ininew Friendship Centre, Timmins

Specialized Community Programs

The Ne Chee Friendship Centre in Kenora and the N'Amerind Friendship Centre in London provide community service order programs under contract to the ministry. An alcohol and drug counseling program in Fort Frances is provided by the United Native Friendship Centre; and the Kawartha Metis and Non-Status Indian Association in Burleigh Falls assisted Native probationers and parolees by providing counseling and life skills.

On-Reserve Programs

Working out of a converted storefront in the village of Ohsweken on the Six Nations Reserve near Brantford, a full-time Native worker provides supervision and support for some 40 Native probationers and parolees who reside on the reserve.

The worker has the respect and support of the Band Council and works in close conjunction with the various social agencies on the reserve in his task of counseling and supervising offenders in a manner consistent with their cultural background, values, and aspirations.

In the past year, 14 Native offenders have been ordered to perform 597 hours of community service as part of their probation. All of the work has been done on the reserve and has included improving roads, maintenance and repairs to the New Credit Christian Centre and Mohawk Chapel, befriending Native little brothers and the elderly in the nursing home on the reserve, and doing research for the Woodland Cultural Centre.

Ke-Shi-Ia-Ing

Ke-Shi-Ia-Ing (this is where we stay) is a residential program for Native women operated under contract to the ministry by the Ontario Native Women's Association. It is located in a residential section in the Current River area and can accommodate eight women. The primary objective of the program is to encourage awareness of alternative life styles and to give residents the opportunity to adopt them. Positive steps are taken to enable residents to take advantage of opportunities for employment, education, and rehabilitation. The centre helps residents to develop a strong sense of identity and to accept and be proud of their worth as Native women. The aim is to help each resident become aware that, as an individual, she is an integral part of society. The centre and its staff play a supportive role in encouraging residents to face the problem of alcohol abuse and its repercussions. Exposure to activities in the community is encouraged by providing transportation to alcoholics anonymous (AA) meetings, education classes, or places of employment.

Council Fire - Toronto

The program at Council Fire is primarily aimed at helping Native men and women from across the province who find themselves stranded in the downtown skid row area of Toronto. The program involves employment counseling, self-help awareness, referrals to detoxification centres, free clothing, Native cultural awareness, and a once-a-week potluck supper. On a fee-for-service basis, the ministry supports probationers and parolees who make use of the centre.

Red Lake Community Resource Centre (operated by the Red Lake Indian Friendship Centre)

The centre, located two miles north of Red Lake, provides a hostel-type living unit for 12 residents. Programs are directed toward providing alcohol counseling through Alcoholics Anonymous, Indian heritage discussions, and life skills programs. The staff attempt to gear the programs to each resident's individual needs.

Magwaganigamig - Rainbow Lodge Recovery Centre

Located on Manitoulin Island, Rainbow Lodge is a Native alcoholism recovery centre with a six-week residential program based on the principles of alcoholics anonymous: alcohol education, personal growth, and cultural enrichment. The staff is Native, and both English and Indian languages are used. There are 27 other programs operating out of the centre, which address the areas of prevention, intervention, community education, training, and outreach services. There is a two-year follow-up service, where appropriate.

Pines Community Resource Camp

The Pines Camp is located in trailers in the bush between Kenora and Minaki, and provides a Native-oriented program of bush work for up to 12 federal or provincial inmates.

COMMUNITY PROGRAMS SUPPORT SERVICES

Director - D. G. Evans
Community Programs Support Services Branch
Ministry of Correctional Services
2001 Eglinton Avenue East
Scarborough, Ontario M1L 4P1

The community programs support services branch is responsible for providing training and program development support for the community programs division.

In its training capacity, the branch offers a wide range of workshops and seminars to the various staff levels. Basic training, customer service, management training, skills development, and volunteer training are particular areas where the branch has concentrated its focus.

This broad range of training efforts is designed to promote staff self-development within an over-all goal of increasing staff effectiveness. In developing courses, the staff training section strives to build upon current trends in organizational development, and the challenging perspective offered in the quality-of-working-life approach.

Introductory courses are offered for managers, field personnel, and support staff. In addition, a number of advanced courses are provided in order to meet the demand for greater competency in a variety of specialized areas. For the management personnel, there is particular emphasis on both the interpersonal and technical aspects of management, and new courses such as Negotiating Skills and Advanced Supervision and Management are being offered to meet this rising need. Another new area of training has focused on the role of women in management.

One new course is Women in Management, which examines management principles and issues pertaining to the role and problems of the woman manager. In addition, the two-day seminar on Management Skills for Clerks and Secretaries continues to be popular.

The basic training program for probation/parole officers was implemented during the year. This program offers a series of experiences designed to equip new officers with an immediate job-related knowledge base soon after their appointment. Training in law, social work, and administration have been separated into separate modules, each one with its own syllabus, reading guides, review course, and examination. Building upon this knowledge base, a second level of skills training programs has been developed. This includes counseling techniques, presentence report writing, enforcement, and training in the use of the newly introduced intake and classification system. Moreover, the evolving role of the probation/parole officer as a program manager and community developer has led to some new courses, such as Marketing and Negotiation Skills for Probation and Parole, and Advanced Mediation Skills.

In its effort to accommodate the sharing of correctional concerns with the community, staff from community resource centres and from correctional agencies such as the John Howard Society, the Elizabeth Fry Society, and the Salvation Army, are included in scheduled training programs where appropriate. Examples of such programs include Probation Law, Coping with Stress, and Time Management.

Within its program development role, the branch offers a variety of support activities. For example, there is ongoing liaison with Native interest groups around issues of Native people and criminal justice. One such example is the Native Awareness Training Program, in which the branch, in collaboration with the Ontario Native Council on Justice, will be providing training to criminal justice personnel on the unique problems of Native offenders.

Branch staff also liaise closely with field staff and volunteers, providing consultation in a number of specific programs, such as community service orders, bail programs, and victim-offender reconciliation programs. Some of the new program areas under study include fine options, victim services, and literary programs for probationers.

The valuable role that is provided by volunteers in the community programs division has been reflected in the high priority the branch places on volunteer development and training. Providing advice, consultation, training, and recognition to this group of concerned citizens is one way of reflecting the ministry's appreciation of the quality and effectiveness of their contribution.

The branch publishes Correctional OPTIONS, a journal which promotes innovative concepts and ideas within the criminal justice field.

MINISTRY OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES
PAYMENTS TO PRIVATE AGENCIES 1981-82

1. Fee-for-service payments:

Community Agency Contracts	\$ 3,515,751
Community Resource Centres	4,014,846
Salvation Army House of Concord	<u>1,393,700</u>
Total fee-for-service payments	\$ 8,924,297

2. Grants to agencies:

Canadian Association for the Prevention of Crime	\$21,200
Church Army in Canada	8,360
Church Council on Justice and Corrections	13,050
Coalition of Ontario Rape Crisis Centres	37,500
Elizabeth Fry Society of Halton-Peel	8,470
Elizabeth Fry Society of Hamilton	6,950
Elizabeth Fry Society of Kingston	1,302
Elizabeth Fry Society of Ottawa	6,624
Elizabeth Fry Society of Toronto	27,692
Hamilton & District Literacy Council	4,250
John Howard Society of Ontario	72,220
Ontario Native Council on Justice	26,000
Prison Arts Foundation	7,300
Salvation Army	<u>85,570</u>
Total grants to agencies	\$ <u>346,488</u>

TOTAL payments to private agencies 1981-82 \$ 9,270,785

ERRATUM:

In the 1980-81 Annual Report of the Minister, the fee-for-service payments for Community Agency Contracts were shown as \$5,686,212 - the correct figure was \$2,113,721. Thus, the total fee-for-service payments amounted to \$7,025,391. The total payments to private agencies for 1980-81 were \$7,326,091.

Executive Director Institutions Division

Director
Institutional
Staff Training

Regional Director
Institutions Division
Central

Superintendents:

Barrie Jail
Hamilton-Wentworth
Detention Centre
Maplehurst Complex
Metro Toronto East
Detention Centre
Metro Toronto West
Detention Centre
Mimico Correctional
Centre
Niagara Detention
Centre
Toronto Jail

Regional Director
Institutions Division
Western

Superintendents:

Brantford Jail
Burtch Correctional
Centre
Chatham Jail
Elgin-Middlesex
Detention Centre
Guelph Correctional
Centre and Guelph
Assessment and
Treatment Unit
Ontario Correctional
Institute — Brampton
Owen Sound Jail
Sarnia Jail
Stratford Jail
Vanier Centre for
Women
Walkerton Jail
Waterloo Detention
Centre
Wellington Detention
Centre
Windsor Jail

Regional Director
Institutions Division
Eastern

Superintendents:

Brockville Jail
Cobourg Jail
Cornwall Jail
Lindsay Jail
L'Orignal
Millbrook Correctional
Centre
Ottawa-Carleton
Detention Centre
Pembroke Jail
Perth Jail
Peterborough Jail
Quinte Detention
Centre
Rideau Correctional
Centre
Whitby Jail

Regional Director
Institutions Division
Northern

Superintendents:

Fort Frances Jail
Haileybury Jail
Kenora Jail
Monteith Complex
North Bay Jail
Parry Sound Jail
Sault Ste. Marie Jail
Sudbury Jail
Thunder Bay
Correctional Centre
Thunder Bay Jail

Director
Institutional Program
Support Services

Professional Consultants:

Chaplaincy
Dentistry
Food Services
and Nutrition

Chief Education
Officer

Chief Education
Officer

Manager, Industrial
Programs

Senior Medical
Consultant

Manager, Inmate
Classification
and Transfer

Co-ordinator
Institutional
Volunteer Programs

INSTITUTIONS DIVISION

Executive Director - M. J. Duggan
Institutions Division
Ministry of Correctional Services
2001 Eglinton Avenue East
Scarborough, Ontario M1L 4P1

The institutions division is responsible for the operation and functioning of 48 institutions and three camps and the functions carried out within and for institutional programs. These encompass administration, staff training, medical, education, library, recreation, industrial programs, inmate classification, and the transfer of inmates.

Within this division, four geographically formed regions are each overseen by a regional director.

The division is composed of the following:

- 27 jails
- 9 detention centres
- 9 correctional centres
- 1 training centre
- 1 treatment institute
- 1 treatment unit
- 3 camps

All jails and detention centres are maximum security institutions, one correctional centre is maximum security, and all other facilities vary from the minimum security of the camps to a combination of all three according to the classification of the inmates and the type of programs being operated.

CENTRAL REGION

Regional Director, Institutions Division - J. L. Main
 Ministry of Correctional Services
 2 Dunbloor Road, Suite 312
 Islington, Ontario M9A 2E4

	Superintendent's Name	Operating Capacity March 31/82	Average Daily Count 1981-82	Per Diem 1981-82 \$
<u>Institutions</u>				
Maplehurst Correctional Centre	A.J. Roberts	400	398	62.76
Mimico Correctional Centre	Carl De Grandis	358	301	52.53
<u>Jails and Detention Centres</u>				
Barrie	Duncan McFarlane	86	74)	54.79
Camp Hillsdale	A. E. Williams Manager	60	32)	
Toronto	I.D. Starkie	414	435	43.54
Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre	R.D. Phillipson	270	297	51.29
Metropolitan Toronto East Detention Centre	A.J. Dunbar	340	350	47.09
Metropolitan Toronto West Detention Centre	R.P.G. Barrett	380	401	46.62
Niagara Detention Centre	J.G. Hildebrandt	120	121	55.82
House of Concord	Thomas Burns Liaison Officer	82	56	67.76

EASTERN REGION

Regional Director, Institutions Division - Sydney Shoom
Ministry of Correctional Services
1055 Princess Street, Suite 106
Kingston, Ontario K7L 1H3

<u>Institutions</u>	<u>Superintendent's Name</u>	<u>Operating Capacity March 31/82</u>	<u>Average Daily Count 1981-82</u>	<u>Per Diem 1981-82 \$</u>
Millbrook Correctional Centre	J.A. Rundle	236	226	67.10
Rideau Correctional Centre	G.R.D. Fisher	140	135	76.74
<u>Jails and Detention Centres</u>				
Brockville	L.R. Hudson	24	22	90.95
Cobourg	H.J. Yorke	39	24	99.32
Cornwall	Roger Dagenais	25	24	86.64
Lindsay	Peter Campbell	36	27	81.88
L'Orignal	Louis Migneault	20	14	141.22
Pembroke	T.R. Chambers	28	25	84.34
Perth	C.R. Stewart	26	17	110.36
Peterborough	L.W. Wiles	38	28	85.48
Whitby	F.R. Gill	127	93	74.03
Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre	J.J. Duncan	194	173	58.85
Quinte Detention Centre	E.W. Martin	114	97	71.04

WESTERN REGION

Regional Director, Institutions Division - Thomas McCarron
Ministry of Correctional Services
1315 Bishop Street
Cambridge (Galt), Ontario N1R 6Z2

	<u>Superintendent's Name</u>	<u>Operating Capacity March 31/82</u>	<u>Average Daily Count 1981-82</u>	<u>Per Diem 1981-82 \$</u>
<u>Institutions</u>				
Burtch Correctional Centre	J.C. Moclair	252	222	57.99
Guelph Correctional Centre	W.J. Taylor	600	561))	62.80
Camp Dufferin	George Malnachuk Manager	40	30)	
Ontario Correctional Institute	Lyndon Nelmes	198	178	88.68
Vanier Centre for Women	Miss Sylvia Nicholls	103	79	124.33
<u>Jails and Detention Centres</u>				
Brantford	I.H. Wright	38	44	59.32
Chatham	John Pinder	47	35	60.86
Owen Sound	W.A. Hoey	46	30	69.79
Sarnia	J.F. Whiteley	59	45	60.60
Stratford	J.M. Sinclair	36	31	63.08
Walkerton	B.C. Parker	34	27	68.76
Windsor	M.V. Villeneuve	97	89	58.26
Elgin-Middlesex Detention Centre	J.T. O'Brien	172	193	68.26
Waterloo Detention Centre	R.H. Nash	60	61	70.50
Wellington Detention Centre	James Cassidy	98	73	63.09

NORTHERN REGION

Regional Director, Institutions Division - G. F. Tegman
 Ministry of Correctional Services
 199 Larch Street, 9th Floor
 Sudbury, Ontario P3E 5P9

	Superintendent's Name	Operating Capacity March 31/82	Average Daily Count 1981-82	Per Diem 1981-82 \$
<u>Institutions</u>				
* Monteith Correctional Centre	W.E. Peters	120	108	70.13
Thunder Bay Correctional Centre	J.R. Keddie	120	105	74.19
<u>Jails</u>				
Fort Frances	C.M. Gillespie	22	15	125.04
Haileybury	W. J. Martin	41	33	67.82
Kenora	L.W. Goss	99	94	63.94
Monteith	W.E. Peters	26	19	-
North Bay	R.S. Doan	67	51	64.38
Parry Sound	T.M. Wight	50	28	90.18
Sault Ste. Marie	E.D. Lock	61	58	73.32
Sudbury	A.G. Hooson	129	82	69.32
Thunder Bay	A.D. Abbott	97	67	72.58

* Includes Monteith Correctional Centre and Jail budgets

ACCOMMODATION EXPANSION

A number of institutions continued to operate at or over capacity during the year. Population pressures at the local jail and detention centre level are being caused mainly by the increase over the past six years in the number of persons sentenced to six months or more, up to the provincially served maximum of two years less one day. Thus, in some areas of the province, most noticeably the south-central area, inmates who might have been transferred to the longer-term correctional centres are being held in a jail or detention centre because some correctional centres are already operating at capacity. It is the ministry's policy to avoid overfilling the longer-term institutions.

With the exception of those institutions in and close to Metropolitan Toronto, overcrowding generally occurs intermittently and infrequently, and can be accommodated within the normal allotment of resources. However, in order to ameliorate the more serious effect of overcrowding in specific locations, renovation or alteration projects were undertaken in several facilities.

For instance, at the Mimico Correctional Centre on the outskirts of Toronto, a security fence was erected which will allow for an appreciable increase in the inmate capacity. At the Millbrook Correctional Centre, construction began on a new detention unit which, when completed by the summer of 1982, will resolve the long-standing need at this maximum security facility for additional segregation and close confinement accommodation. At the Quinte Detention Centre, construction began on additional segregation and close confinement cells.

The proposal for a relocatable prefabricated inmate accommodation and administrative office unit at the Sault Ste. Marie Jail has now advanced to the detailed preparation stage and it is expected that the unit fabrication stage will be reached next year.

Approval was received at year's end to open the previously unused top floor of the Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre. This will accommodate 60 inmates and will relieve pressures on the other floors. Recruitment of 23 additional correctional officers to staff the top floor was under way in March.

INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAM SUPPORT SERVICES

Director - Dr. J. J. Hug
Institutional Program Support Services
Ministry of Correctional Services
2001 Eglinton Avenue East
Scarborough, Ontario M1L 4P1

The institutional program support services co-ordinates and supervises program development and monitoring of activities in the following areas: energy management, health care, food, industries, self-sufficiency, library, education, institutional volunteers, and inmate classification and transfer. Consultation services related to psychology, social work, recreation, and chaplaincy are also provided.

INMATE CLASSIFICATION AND TRANSFER

This section is responsible for the initial classification and reclassification of all inmates sentenced to correctional centres or ministry treatment facilities; the co-ordination of training of institution classification officers; policy and procedural recommendations pertaining to inmate classification and transfer; quality control and monitoring of the ministry's classification system; arranging and co-ordinating the transfer of all provincially sentenced inmates between institutions in Ontario; the transfer of all federally sentenced inmates in Ontario from ministry jails and detention centres to federal institutions; the transfer of remanded inmates between the Metropolitan Toronto institutions; the administration of inter-provincial agreements on the exchange of inmates; and liaison with the federal government for the exchange of inmates between Canada, the United States, and Mexico. The section also effects transfers for various police departments and Employment and Immigration Canada as circumstances permit.

Approximately 16,000 inmates were processed through the classification system and approximately 26,000 inmates were transferred during the year.

The section has a staff of 13 provincial bailiffs and two classification officers. The bailiff fleet consists of five security-equipped vehicles, including three highway buses, all of which are equipped with mobile radios and mobile telephones.

The section initiated a once-per-week service to every jail and detention centre throughout the province to transfer inmates. This service assisted greatly in keeping those institutions affected by overcrowding at reasonably manageable levels and made more effective use of correctional centre bed space. The section was also designated the ministry liaison with Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) officials; was assigned to co-ordinate the distribution of judges' reasons for sentence - documents which explain the judicial intent in giving a term of incarceration; and has made a significant contribution to the ministry's farm program through the transportation of equipment and produce.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRAMS

One of the objectives for this program is to increase the inmate production of some of the goods required to maintain institutions.

For example, the canning of various foodstuffs at the Burtch Correctional Centre increased by about 40 per cent, from just under 154,000 cans last year to 215,000 in the present fiscal period. The in-house production of various institutional clothing and bedding items such as work socks, wool blankets, and flame retardant pillows at Guelph Correctional Centre, shirts and pants at Millbrook and Guelph, and flame retardant mattresses at Mimico Correctional Centre is now such that most of the institutional needs for these products are met.

The mattress plant at Mimico is operated by a private firm which hires inmates under the auspices of the ministry's temporary absence program.

Fifty-four inmates earned \$22,000, of which \$8,000 was paid to the institution for room and board.

Woodcutting projects generated approximately \$35,000 in revenue from the sale of firewood to provincial parks and through public auction. In addition, over 20,000 board feet of sawlogs were cut for various institutional uses, and approximately 260 cords of firewood were donated to the elderly and to needy persons in Northern Ontario.

ENERGY MANAGEMENT

Increased emphasis was placed on improved methods of energy-use monitoring and analysis. Based on energy-use statistics for the first ten months of the year for ten of the larger institutions, approximately \$60,000 worth of energy was saved.

In co-operation with the ministries of energy and government services, the ministry is examining the use of alternative energy sources and planning to increase the energy efficiency of buildings. The completion during the year of a solar-heated domestic water heating system at the Guelph Correctional Centre is an example of the former, and the modifying and insulation of various buildings using inmate labor is an example of the latter.

FOOD SERVICES

In all but one institution, inmates worked in the kitchen for a total of 152,600 days, preparing and serving close to six and one-half million staff and inmate meals.

Inmates are trained on the job, providing a valuable work experience which assists some inmates to obtain jobs in the food services industry when they return to the community.

FARM PROGRAM (FOOD SELF-SUFFICIENCY)

Despite adverse weather conditions in many parts of the province, which caused crop losses of up to 30 per cent in some areas, a considerable cost avoidance in produce was maintained.

In the eastern region, for example, 11 of the 13 institutions were involved in some form of market gardening. The size of the operations ranged from small garden plots to approximately 100 acres, with a total yield of produce in excess of 800,000 pounds.

The total institutional production was as follows:

<u>Type of Product</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Estimated Wholesale Value</u>
Beets	105,005 lbs.	\$ 16,996
Cabbage	123,050 lbs.	17,759
Carrots	124,737 lbs.	18,153
Corn - Cow	277,600 lbs.	17,725
- Sweet	1,353 doz.	1,224
Winter Wheat	49,180 lbs.	3,788
Hay	28,632 bales	39,632
Straw	900 bales	360
Barley	135,620 lbs.	7,663
Cauliflower	123 lbs	21
Onions	24,283 lbs.	7,682
Potatoes	1,173,980 lbs	172,331
Parsnips	480 lbs.	67
Turnips	98,855 lbs.	12,943
Assorted Fresh Produce	145,270 lbs.	35,818
		<hr/>
		\$ 352,162
		<hr/>

The eastern region program was involved for the second year in an exchange of produce with the federal correctional service, exchanging potatoes and feed corn for onions, carrots, and milk. The carrots were shipped to the Burtch Correctional Centre for canning and future use by several institutions.

At Burtch, nine tons of dressed pork were produced, which enabled the institution to be self-sufficient in pork products and supply several other institutions with the surplus.

Monteith and Thunder Bay Correctional Centres produced enough eggs for their own use and for several nearby jails. Both of these institutions maintain beef herds, which were obtained with no initial outlay on a pay-back system to New Liskeard Agricultural College.

The institution at Monteith constructed 2,000 vegetable crates for their own and other institutions' use. This institution is using a team of horses for a number of on-site activities as an energy alternative project.

HEALTH CARE SERVICES

Health care staff provide dental, medical, nursing, and psychiatric services to inmates. They also assist in setting standards for health care and co-ordination of the use of special treatment facilities within the ministry. In addition to forensic services provided at several locations, mental health assistance services to selected inmates have now been made available in special units at the Sudbury Algoma Hospital and the North Bay Mental Health Centre.

Sections in the ministry's manual of standards and procedures relating to health care policies are being updated.

LIBRARY SERVICES

Library services for inmates were maintained in all institutions. Staff library services are provided mainly from the head office staff library in Toronto. The staff library now has the capability to perform computer on-line searches. Library staff have received basic training in conducting such searches, and a small number of successful searches has already been carried out. It is anticipated that staff in the field will make use of this capacity, and therefore a gradual expansion in the number of searches carried out is expected.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

Eleven educational programs are operated in nine correctional centres and two detention centres. An innovative coeducational program is ongoing at the Vanier Centre for Women and the Ontario Correctional Institute (males) in Brampton.

The 46 professional teachers and 25 trade instructors delivering the programs were assisted by citizen volunteers, who provided valuable assistance. In keeping with the ministry's aim to provide training appropriate to the current and future job market in the community, the oil burner course which had been available at the Monteith Correctional Centre for several years, has been replaced by a natural gas fitting course.

The temporary absence program for educational purposes, which allows selected inmates to study in the community, was encouraged where appropriate.

The scope of programming included academic, technical, vocational, and life skills courses. Basic reading and mathematics courses accommodated illiterates, and upgrading, refresher, and secondary school credit courses were also provided. Technical and vocational courses gave an introduction to trades and developed work skills. Where possible, the vocational training programs allowed for apprenticeship and secondary school credits through the Linkage Project of the ministries of colleges and universities and education. Life skills courses developed skills and attitudes for successful daily functioning with an emphasis on employment.

COMMUNITY VOLUNTEER PROJECTS

Selected inmates from a number of institutions took part in community volunteer projects. These included assisting senior citizens by the removal of snow from their sidewalks; repairing and painting for local churches and non-profit organizations; cleaning up community parks and painting picnic tables; and maintaining historical sites and cemeteries.

The total hours of these projects by all inmates was 277,680. When costed at the minimum wage level, these services represent a cash value of close to \$1 million.

Examples of such projects include: inmate labor provided by Thunder Bay Correctional Centre to the Canada Games; inmates from the Quinte Detention Centre, Napanee, assisted at a local mental retardation rehabilitation workshop; Sarnia Jail inmates made toys which were given to the Salvation Army for distribution to needy families in the area; and inmates from the Niagara Detention Centre contributed by assisting with the construction of bicycle paths and parks along the Old Welland Canal in St. Catharines.

INSTITUTIONAL STAFF TRAINING

The institutional staff training branch conducts training and development programs for personnel located at the ministry's head office in Toronto and the 48 institutions and three camps. New correctional officers receive three weeks of basic training during their probationary year. A total of 10,587 man days of participants' training was conducted by the branch staff or subsidized by branch funds. The branch's regional training advisors liaise with institutions in conducting an on-the-job training program. During the year, 281 staff benefitted from the educational assistance program.

A cardio-pulmonary resuscitation program was successfully implemented in the institutions during the year, and 547 staff were trained.

A pilot labor relations workshop was conducted for institution managers as an extension of the ongoing institutional management development programs.

An effective writing course was conducted at Thunder Bay, Rideau, and Guelph Correctional Centres, for correctional and non-correctional staff, with priority to Correctional Officer 3 or equivalent level applicants.

Four basic institutional crisis intervention team (ICIT) training courses were conducted during the fiscal year, and 1,082 trainee man days of continuation training for team members was conducted at institutions. Eleven teams are now in place in the eastern region, eleven in the western region, two in the northern region, and four in the central region.

The branch co-operated with a number of other branch heads in conducting or funding specialized training. Regional workshops were conducted for managers in planning and control in corrections. In conjunction with the personnel branch successful workshops in selection techniques and performance planning and review were conducted for institutional and community program managers.

TEMPORARY ABSENCE PROGRAM

Selected inmates are permitted to return to the community prior to the termination of sentence for a variety of reasons ranging from family crises to paid employment. While every inmate has the right to apply for the program, this does not imply a right to approval of an application. Neither is a temporary absence the appropriate or immediate answer for every inmate's need or problem.

TRENDS IN TEMPORARY ABSENCES,¹ FISCAL YEARS ENDING MARCH 31, 1975-1982

1. Figures exclude temporary absences associated with community resource centres, the House of Concord residential training program and industrial programs unless they were supplemental to participants' involvement in these programs.
2. Includes daily passes for academic, vocational and employment reasons.

Sources: a) annual reports, ministry of correctional services, 1976-1982.
b) annual statistics, ministry of correctional services, 1981-1982.

TABLE 2
COMPARATIVE TEMPORARY ABSENCE BRANCH STATEMENT

	<u>Apr. 1/80 to Mar. 31/81</u>		<u>Apr. 1/81 to Mar. 31/82</u>	
	Long Term Central & Local	Short Term Recurring & 1 to 5	Long Term Central & Local	Short Term Recurring & 1 to 5
No. of Applications Received				
Academic	164		190	
Vocational	283		188	
Employment	3,770		3,690	
6 to 15 days	<u>1,669</u>		<u>1,778</u>	
Subtotals Received	5,886	21,445	5,846	21,624
No. of Applications Activated				
Academic	118		126	
Vocational	215		152	
Employment	3,096		2,863	
6 to 15 days	<u>1,008</u>		<u>997</u>	
Subtotals Activated	4,437	14,690	4,138	15,190
No. of Applications Completed without revocation or withdrawal (but not necessarily activated in the same year)	4,177	14,370	3,946	14,859
% completed of totals activated	94.1%	98%	95.4%	97.8%
Grand Totals (long and short term) approved and activated TAPs	19,127	100%	19,328	100%
Revoked	324	1.7%	299	1.6%
Withdrawn	256	1.3%	224	1.2%
Grand Totals completed without revocation	18,803	98.3%	19,029	98.5%
Grand Totals completed without revocation or withdrawal (but not necessarily activated in the same year)	18,547	97%	18,805	97.3%

There are several types of TAP. These are humanitarian, employment, educational, medical, and on judge's recommendation. The latter form is known as Immediate TAP (ITAP) and was introduced in 1979 as a response to the numerous difficulties the ministry was experiencing in the administration of the intermittent sentences of 90 days or less. After several meetings between the provincial court judges and ministry officials, we undertook to implement judicial recommendations for immediate employment TAP for sentences of 90 days or less within 24 hours without the usual preceding community checks as must be done in other forms of TAP. The main object of this TAP was essentially to provide judges with a viable alternative to the imposition of an intermittent sentence and allow the offender to continue employment, thereby not losing days from work or jeopardizing employment. Statistics indicate that 85 per cent of those recommended for ITAP are processed within 24 hours.

The temporary absence program has maintained an approximate 98 per cent success rate (defined as returning on time to the institution at the termination of pass) since it began in 1969. The program has saved taxpayers thousands of dollars as working inmates have kept their families off the welfare rolls, have contributed to board and lodging at the institutions, and have paid taxes and other mandatory deductions.

Responsibility for the program rests at the local level with institutional superintendents working in co-operation with probation and parole services, the judiciary, local police or the Ontario Provincial Police, and other outside agencies which may have impact on the decision-making role.

EMPLOYMENT OF PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED PERSONS

Through the sponsorship of the John Howard Society of Peterborough, funding was obtained from the federal Canada Community Development Program to permit the recruitment of physically handicapped persons as correctional officer aides at the Millbrook Correctional Centre.

These aides assist correctional officers in a number of duties including working in control modules and in the inmate canteen. This pilot project was developed in line with a program which has been operating successfully in Dade County, Florida, for several years. The two persons recruited at the Millbrook institution are both paraplegics, and have been well accepted by both institutional staff and inmates.

THE NATIVE INMATE

The results of a study* carried out by the ministry's planning and research branch in co-operation with the Ontario Native Council on Justice show that Native people who have been jailed in Ontario's correctional system have special problems which separate them from the rest of the prison population.

* Birkenmayer, A.C. and Jolly, S. 'The Native Inmate in Ontario.' Report of a study conducted by the Ministry of Correctional Services and The Ontario Native Council on Justice. September, 1981.

The survey asked 447 male and 66 female inmates: "Why do so many Native people end up in jail and what can be done to prevent their conflict with the law?"

Alcohol abuse, unemployment, and poor living conditions were considered by the Native inmates in the sample to be the top three causes of Native trouble with the law, ending in imprisonment. The leading suggestions for prevention had to do with alcohol abuse programs, employment opportunities and services, on-reserve culture and recreational programming and services, and programs directed to the needs of Native young people.

In an effort to meet some of these needs within a prison setting, the ministry supports the forming of Native self-help groups known as The Native Sons. Such groups are operating in the Guelph and Monteith Correctional Centres and at the Ontario Correctional Institute in Brampton.

A Native inmate-liaison worker from a community Native centre is responsible for organizing special functions such as sweat lodge ceremonies and socials. Guests from the community are invited to the socials and bring special foods for the ceremonies. From time to time guest speakers are invited, including a spiritual leader and elders from the Native Community.

MINISTRY OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES PUBLICATIONS

Bail Verification and Supervision -
A community option to pre-trial detention

Be a Correctional Volunteer

Careers in Corrections

* Caught!

Community Resource Centres

Community Service Orders -
A program that benefits the community
as well as the offender

Community Service Orders -
A helping program - for both
community agencies and for those
offenders who volunteer their services

Community Service and You

Correctional Institutions
and Programs in Ontario

Publications are available from:

Personal Shopping

- Ontario Government Bookstore
880 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

OR

Communications Branch,
Ministry of Correctional Services,
2001 Eglinton Avenue East,
Scarborough, Ontario. M1L 4P1
Telephone: (416) 750-3421

* Primarily for high school students studying corrections

Leaflets describing some of the inmate-made articles which may be
purchased by government and tax-supported non-profit agencies are:

Barbecues
Beds
Campsite Fireplace Grill
Campsite Permit Holder
Correctional Industries Price List
Flame Retardant Mattress

Glossary of Correctional Terms

Probation and Parole - A
Community Service for Adults

Recreation in Corrections

The Vanier Centre for Women

* Corrections Ontario Series:

Community Service Orders

Government Levels of
Responsibility for
Corrections

Parole

Probation

Temporary Absence Program

Correctional Update (ministry
newsletter) published bi-
monthly

Annual Report of the Minister

Mail Order

- Publications Centre
880 Bay Street, 5th floor
Toronto, Ontario. M7A 1N8

Publications are available from:

Industrial Programs Branch,
Ministry of Correctional Services,
2001 Eglinton Avenue East,
Scarborough, Ontario.
M1L 4P1
Telephone: (416) 750-3366

Flame Retardant Pillows
Fluorescent Flower Garden
Library Book Truck
Picnic Table
Security Garments
Signs

STATISTICAL SECTION

This year the statistical appendix to the annual Report of the Minister has been changed. The data presented in the following tables have been put together to clarify and explain some of the issues current in the Ministry. In addition, more descriptive statistics such as averages and percent distributions are being used. The processes involved must be seen as being evolutionary. The Ministry has had computerized information systems since 1975. Since that time the major source of statistics has been these systems. The present report represents an attempt to optimize the information processing capabilities of the system.

All data presented in this section are based on activity during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1982. Comparisons with data included in previous years will in many cases be inappropriate because of the new definitions and procedures. Data on previous years which will be comparable to this report will be produced.

FIGURE 1

PROBATION TERMS AND SENTENCES
TO INCARCERATION IN RATES PER
100,000 POPULATION

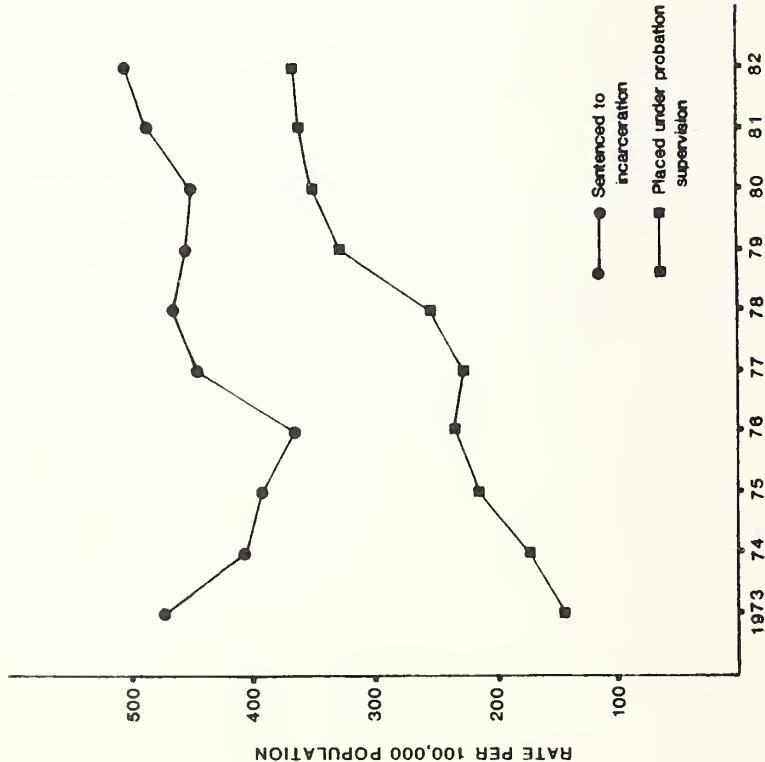


FIGURE 2

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ADMISSIONS
AND TIME TO BE SERVED IN
PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS

SENTENCE LENGTH	PERCENT OF ADMISSIONS	PERCENT OF TIME TO BE SERVED
UNDER 8 DAYS	22.6	1.4
		4.1
		2.6
		7.8
8-15 DAYS	22.6	6.4
		20.7
		19.9
16-29 DAYS	8.6	37.1
30-59 DAYS	15.8	
60-89 DAYS	6.8	
3-6 MONTHS	12.5	
6-12 MONTHS	5.8	5.3
12-24 MONTHS	5.3	

TABLE 1
ADMISSION TO INSTITUTIONS AND SENTENCES
TO IMPRISONMENT DURING THE FISCAL YEAR

	ADMISSIONS	SENTENCES TO IMPRISONMENT
Persons	48,121	35,483
Occurrences	65,581	43,876
Counts of Offences Involved	160,940	100,115

This table provides the total intake figures for provincial institutions during the year. Figures are provided for those admitted during the year and those receiving sentences to imprisonment. Some of those sentenced during the year may have been admitted prior to April 1, 1981. The three figures given in each category are defined as follows:

PERSONS: Individuals are counted once in this category if they are admitted or sentenced at any point during the year.

OCCURRENCES: Each admission or sentence involving a new set of charges adds one count to this category. One person may account for several occurrences.

COUNTS OF OFFENCES: An admission or sentence often results from a number of offences. This is the total count of those offences.

This table points out the high level of activity among institutional clients. Each person admitted during the year accounts for an average of 1.4 admissions and 3.3 offences.

FIGURE 1

This figure represents the pattern of intake to the Ministry's two main programs over the last ten years expressed as a function of the total provincial population. Data used for this figure are based on actual occurrences of sentenced institutional admissions or commencement of a probation term. As a result, some individuals who are admitted more than once or are incarcerated and placed on probation during the year will be counted more than once. The salient feature of these data is the dramatic increase in probation intake contrasted to the fairly level rate of sentences to incarceration. The last two years, however, have been marked by disturbing increases in institutional sentences as well.

FIGURE 2

This figure was designed to clarify an issue which often causes confusion when dealing with correctional populations. That is, the different contribution made by those with specific sentence lengths when dealing with total sentenced days as compared to admissions. The Ontario Ministry of Correctional Services is responsible for all jails and detention centres and all inmates who receive sentences of up to two years less a day. Inmates sentenced to two years or more become the responsibility of the federal government. Within the total sentenced time served in the Provincial System, those with longer sentences represent a very sizable proportion and the short sentenced inmates, whilst significant in terms of number sentenced, represent only a very small portion of total time served. For instance, over 45% of the sentences imposed are for fifteen days or less yet this group represents only 5.5% of the man days to be served.

TABLE 2
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF OFFENCES LEADING TO INCARCERATION

OFFENCE CATEGORY	COUNTS OF ALL OFFENCES			MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE		
	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Against Person	7.4 %	5.6 %	7.3 %	14.3 %	11.7 %	14.1 %
Against Property	36.5	40.1	36.8	36.0	40.3	36.3
Public Morals and Decency	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.0	2.2	1.1
Public Order and Peace	8.4	7.6	8.3	7.6	8.1	7.6
Drug Offences	5.1	4.1	5.0	6.2	5.8	6.1
Liquor Offences	9.1	11.3	9.3	10.5	12.4	10.6
Traffic Offences	12.5	4.8	11.9	15.4	6.3	14.7
Municipal By-Laws and other Statutes	18.0	24.1	18.5	8.1	12.7	8.5
Not Categorized	2.0	1.1	1.9	0.9	0.6	0.8
TOTAL (100%)	147,611	13,329	160,940	60,307	5,274	65,581

Data on offences leading to admissions are presented in two ways in the above table. In each case the offences are grouped into broad categories. These headings are largely self-explanatory and have been used traditionally by the Ministry. Not all possible offences are coded for the computer so a certain number of offences have no codes and are "Not Categorized". The first part of the table gives the percentage breakdown of all counts of offences leading to the admission. The section labelled "Most Serious Offence" represents an attempt to label each admission with only one offence category. Each admission is counted once in the category of offence considered most serious, with categories listed in descending order of seriousness. The scheme used has limitations, nonetheless, it was felt that some attempt should be made in this direction to better describe the population being incarcerated. For example, the Municipal By-Law and Other Statutes category while accounting for a large portion of total offence counts (18.5%) accounts for a much smaller proportion of admissions (8.5%).

TABLE 3

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF AGGREGATE
SENTENCES IMPOSED DURING THE YEAR

SENTENCE LENGTH	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Under 8 days	21.4%	31.5%	22.1%
8 - 15 days	22.1	21.6	22.1
16 - 29 days	8.4	8.0	8.4
30 - 59 days	15.4	16.7	15.5
60 - 89 days	6.7	6.4	6.7
90 days - under 6 months	12.6	9.1	12.4
6 months - under 1 year	5.9	3.4	5.8
1 year - under 18 months	3.7	1.7	3.5
18 months - under 2 years	1.8	0.8	1.7
2 years or over	1.9	0.8	1.8
TOTAL (100%)	40,903	2,973	43,876

In Table 3 the distribution of aggregate sentences imposed during the years is shown. As demonstrated in Figure 2, short sentences while accounting for only a small portion of the daily population, represent the majority of sentences imposed. This is true to a greater extent for females with 84.2% of the sentences being under ninety days compared to 74.0% for the males.

The data on sentences imposed for individual offences are presented in Table 4a (males) and 4b (females), categorized by offence type. Again the bulk of sentences are in the lower range. Because a lot of individual sentences are served concurrently, the distribution of sentence lengths are similar for single offences and aggregate sentences. The biggest difference is in the under 8 day range, sentences which are often served in conjunction with larger terms.

TABLE 4A

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SENTENCES IMPOSED
FOR INDIVIDUAL OFFENCES BY OFFENCE CATEGORY
(Males only)

OFFENCE CATEGORY	S E N T E N C E L E N G T H										TOTAL COUNTS IN CATEGORY (100%)
	UNDER 8 DAYS	8-15 DAYS	16-29 DAYS	30-59 DAYS	60-89 DAYS	90 DAYS < 6 MOS.	6 MONTHS < 1 YEAR	1 YEAR <2 YRS.	2 YEARS & OVER		
Against the Person	13.6%	18.1	4.6	27.7	9.9	14.3	5.5	2.3	4.1	5,377	
Against Property	8.6%	8.9	2.2	18.7	8.8	20.0	16.6	10.7	5.5	28,754	
Against Public Morals and Decency	6.0%	6.5	1.5	13.3	8.2	19.4	16.5	14.0	14.6	649	
Against Public Order and Peace	18.2%	22.6	4.3	24.8	7.6	11.1	7.1	3.5	0.8	5,626	
Drug Offences	15.3%	16.4	4.4	21.4	9.2	16.5	8.4	5.3	3.2	4,141	
Liquor Offences	90.5%	5.6	1.4	2.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	12,842	
Traffic Offences	29.6%	37.0	10.2	11.2	2.5	8.3	1.1	0.1	0.0	15,048	
Municipal By-Laws & other statutes	64.1%	13.4	4.1	11.5	2.6	2.6	1.0	0.7	0.2	19,396	
Not categorized	33.7%	14.9	3.9	11.8	5.5	7.9	13.7	4.4	4.1	1,230	
TOTAL	36.3%	15.7	4.1	14.6	5.2	10.5	6.9	4.2	2.3	93,063	

TABLE 4B

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SENTENCES IMPOSED
FOR INDIVIDUAL OFFENCES BY OFFENCE CATEGORY
(Females only)**

OFFENCE CATEGORY	S E N T E N C E L E N G T H									TOTAL COUNTS IN CATEGORY 100 %
	UNDER 8 DAYS	8-15 DAYS	16-29 DAYS	30-59 DAYS	60-89 DAYS	90 DAYS < 6 MOS.	6 MONTHS < 1 YR.	1 YEAR < 2 YRS.	2 YEARS & OVER	
Against the Person	23.6%	21.5	3.7	25.9	5.1	10.1	4.0	2.7	3.4	297
Against Property	17.0%	14.4	2.7	22.0	11.7	17.9	8.9	4.6	0.8	2,139
Against Public Morals and Decency	37.5%	26.8	5.4	14.3	5.4	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	56
Against Public Order And Peace	27.3%	26.0	2.6	24.1	5.8	5.8	6.0	1.6	0.8	381
Drug Offences	18.6%	7.6	1.9	17.1	13.3	23.3	8.1	8.1	1.9	210
Liquor Offences	89.9%	4.7	1.7	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,440
Traffic Offences	43.1%	35.0	9.4	9.6	0.8	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	511
Municipal By-Lays and other Statutes	72.9%	12.0	2.2	9.6	1.8	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	1,969
Not categorized	32.7%	18.4	4.1	12.2	6.1	10.2	10.2	4.1	2.0	49
TOTAL	50.5%	14.1	2.9	13.9	5.1	7.4	3.6	1.9	0.5	7,052

TABLE 5

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF AGE OF PERSONS ADMITTED

AGE CATEGORIES	ADMITTED			SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
16	3.3%	4.9%	3.4%	2.5%	3.2%	2.6%
17	6.0	6.9	6.1	5.8	6.6	5.8
18	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.0	7.2
19 - 24	35.7	32.2	35.4	36.4	31.4	36.0
25 - 35	28.0	30.5	28.2	27.6	31.6	27.9
36 - 50	14.5	14.1	14.4	14.8	15.6	14.8
51 +	5.4	4.0	5.3	5.7	4.6	5.7
TOTAL (100%)	44,078	4,043	48,121	33,057	2,426	35,483

The age distribution of inmates seems to be a point of interest. Although 64% of the persons admitted to correctional institutions are between the ages of 19 and 35, the focus is more often on the younger age groups.

The age distribution of persons admitted and sentenced during the year is shown in Table 5. Any person admitted or sentenced more than once during the year is counted only once in the category of his or her age as of the last admission. The data in Table 6 deal with sentences imposed during the year. Here, sentencing information, in the form of the number of counts of offences and the aggregate sentences, was tabulated by age. The younger offenders, on the average, seem to be convicted of more offences and have longer aggregate sentences. The 16 and 17 year olds account for 8.9% of the sentences but 11.4% of the sentenced days to be served. Consequently, admission statistics cannot be translated into daily counts of inmates.

On April 6, 1982, a survey was conducted to determine the number of 16 and 17 year olds being held. On that date, there were 713 inmates in this age group in provincial institutions. This group included 173 remands and 221 sentenced inmates in jails and another 319 in correctional centres.

TABLE 6

CHARACTERISTICS OF SENTENCES TO IMPRISONMENT BY AGE

AGE AT DATE SENTENCE EXECUTED	AVERAGE COUNTS PER AGGREGATE SENTENCE	AVERAGE AGGREGATE SENTENCE (DAYS)	PERCENT OF SENTENCES IMPOSED	PERCENT OF TOTAL SENTENCED (DAYS)
16	3.6	88.7	2.8%	3.5
17	3.2	92.0	6.1	7.9
18	2.9	89.8	7.4	9.4
19-24	2.7	79.5	34.8	39.0
25-35	2.9	68.3	26.3	25.3
36-50	2.5	51.5	15.5	11.3
51-70	2.1	35.1	6.8	3.4
71 +	2.6	32.8	0.2	0.1
Unknown	1.4	22.0	(14)	(308)
TOTAL	2.7	70.8	100.0% (42,881)	100.0% (3,038,047)

TABLE 7

SENTENCES TO IMPRISONMENT INVOLVING PERSONS WITH PRIOR ADULT INCARCERATIONS

OFFENCE CATEGORY	SENTENCES TO IMPRISONMENT OF PERSONS WITH PRIORS		COUNT OF OFFENCES FOR WHICH PERSONS WITH PRIOR INCARCERATIONS WERE SENTENCED	
	#	% of Total	#	% of Total
Against Person	3,583	76.2	4,372	77.1
Against Property	9,508	71.3	22,093	71.5
Against Public Morals	216	56.3	401	56.9
Against Public Order and Peace	2,140	74.8	4,789	79.7
Drug Offences	1,566	61.5	2,919	67.1
Liquor Offences	5,505	78.7	11,975	83.8
Traffic Offences	4,318	47.9	9,022	58.0
Municipal By-Laws and other Statutes	2,197	59.5	12,969	60.7
Not categorized	76	54.7	988	77.2
TOTAL	29,109	66.7	69,528	69.4

In Table 7, the prior adult incarcerations of those sentenced to imprisonment are explored. The admissions are arranged by offence category. In the first column the data are based on sentences imposed and categorized according to the most serious offence. In the second column data are based on the total number of counts for which those with priors were sentenced. Care should be taken not to compare the two columns by row, in that a person admitted with a sentence for an offence against the person could be convicted of offences in other categories as well. Overall, those with prior incarcerations accounted for 66.7% of sentences to imprisonment and 69.4% of the offences involved in those sentences.

TABLE 8

SENTENCES SERVED STRICTLY
DUE TO NON-PAYMENT OF FINES

SENTENCE LENGTH	PAID FINE PRO RATA	SERVED TIME	TOTAL
Under 8 days	30.3%	52.7%	43.1%
8-15 days	28.0	25.6	26.6
16-29 days	17.2	11.0	13.6
30-59 days	17.8	8.6	12.5
60-89 days	4.0	1.4	2.5
90 + days	2.7	0.7	1.6
TOTAL (100%)	5,411	7,279	12,690

Over 80% of the sentences associated with charges resulting in conviction and sentencing in Provincial Court result in a sentence or a fine. In fact, there are almost 23 times the number of fines given out as there are sentences of incarceration. It is not surprising therefore, that some individuals who do not pay their fines are incarcerated. As would be expected, a large number of these were for liquor offences (39.8%), traffic offences (20.7%) or municipal by-laws (14%). Surprisingly, 10.4% were for property offences. In the majority (57.4%) of the admissions serving time in default of fines, the offender chose to serve the full time. In the remainder of the cases the offender paid some portion of the fine (paid pro rata). It is interesting to note that 67.5% of the admissions with fines were of persons who had been previously incarcerated.

TABLE 9
NORTH AMERICAN NATIVE ADMISSIONS BY OFFENCE

OFFENCE CATEGORY	ADMISSIONS BY NATIVES		COUNT OF OFFENCES INVOLVING NATIVES	
	MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE CATEGORY		#	% OF TOTAL OFFENCES
	#	% OF TOTAL ADMITS		
Against person	734	7.9	928	7.9
Against Property	1,402	5.9	2,873	4.9
Against Public Morals and Decency	33	4.5	53	3.2
Against Public Order and Peace	382	7.6	982	7.3
Drug Offences	80	2.0	156	1.9
Liquor Offences	2,121	30.4	5,510	37.0
Traffic Offences	421	4.4	1,021	5.3
Municipal By-Laws and other Statutes	359	6.4	1,785	6.0
Not Classified	40	7.2	260	8.4
TOTAL	5,572	8.5	13,568	8.4

Correctional jurisdictions throughout North America are faced with the problem of the disproportionate representation of visible ethnic minorities in correctional populations. In Ontario the only such minority on which numbers are kept is the native. These data are kept at the request of the Ontario Native Council on justice. The council intervened with the Ontario Human Rights Commission to allow the Ministry to collect these data. About 8.5% of all admissions and 10.3% of sentenced admissions are of natives. It must be noted that 7% of the people admitted were natives. It is estimated that 2% of the province's population are native. The data in table 9 show that about 38% of the native admissions were for liquor offences.

INSTITUTIONAL COUNT DATA

This section deals with data describing the number of individuals incarcerated on a daily basis. These data are based on the midnight counts taken in each institution. One inmate is defined as one Days Stay. Count is used to denote the aggregate of days stays in institution, region or total province. Throughout the section, two capacity figures are used. The Design Capacity refers to the capacity rating for which the institution was architecturally designed or re-designed. The Operational Capacity is the capacity rating of the institution current on March 31, 1982. In many cases the operational capacity includes bed spaces brought about by the addition of bunks in the cells or dormitories.

The average monthly counts for all institutions, including Community Resource Centres are shown in figure 3. The period covers the last three fiscal years in order to show the regularity of seasonal fluctuations and in order to demonstrate graphically the growth in workload experienced over the three year period. During the holiday season of December and January it is traditional to release on temporary absence passes all inmates whose behaviour would warrant such trust. Moreover, these figures also reflect court activity during this season. Therefore, the December and January averages seem to deviate from the pattern because of the lower minimum count. The maximum counts however, stay within the pattern, to illustrate this point.

The data presented in figure 4 demonstrate the range of counts during any given month of the last fiscal year. The highest, the lowest and the average counts for each month are shown.

Looking at province-wide averages and maximum counts masks the true extent of the crowding in some institutions. There are large variations based on geographic region, sex of inmate and the security level of the inmate. For example, during the month of November both the average and the maximum counts, on a provincial level, did not exceed the provincial operational capacity. Yet during November some of the institutions logged almost 10,000 days stay over their operational capacities. The term Days Stay Over Capacity refers to the number of inmate days stay over the operational capacity. These figures are aggregated on the basis of individual institutions.

FIGURE 3

AVERAGE MONTHLY COUNTS All Venues

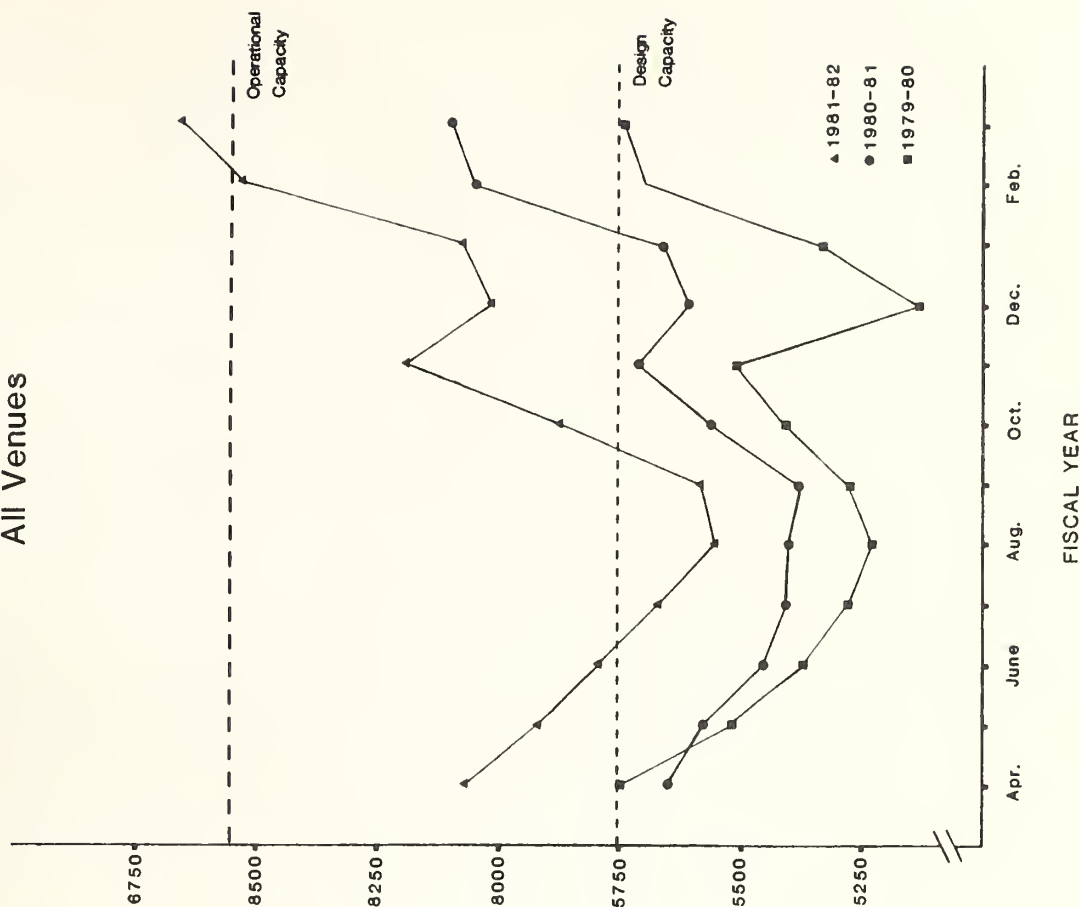


FIGURE 4

RANGE OF MONTHLY COUNTS
All Venues - 1981-82

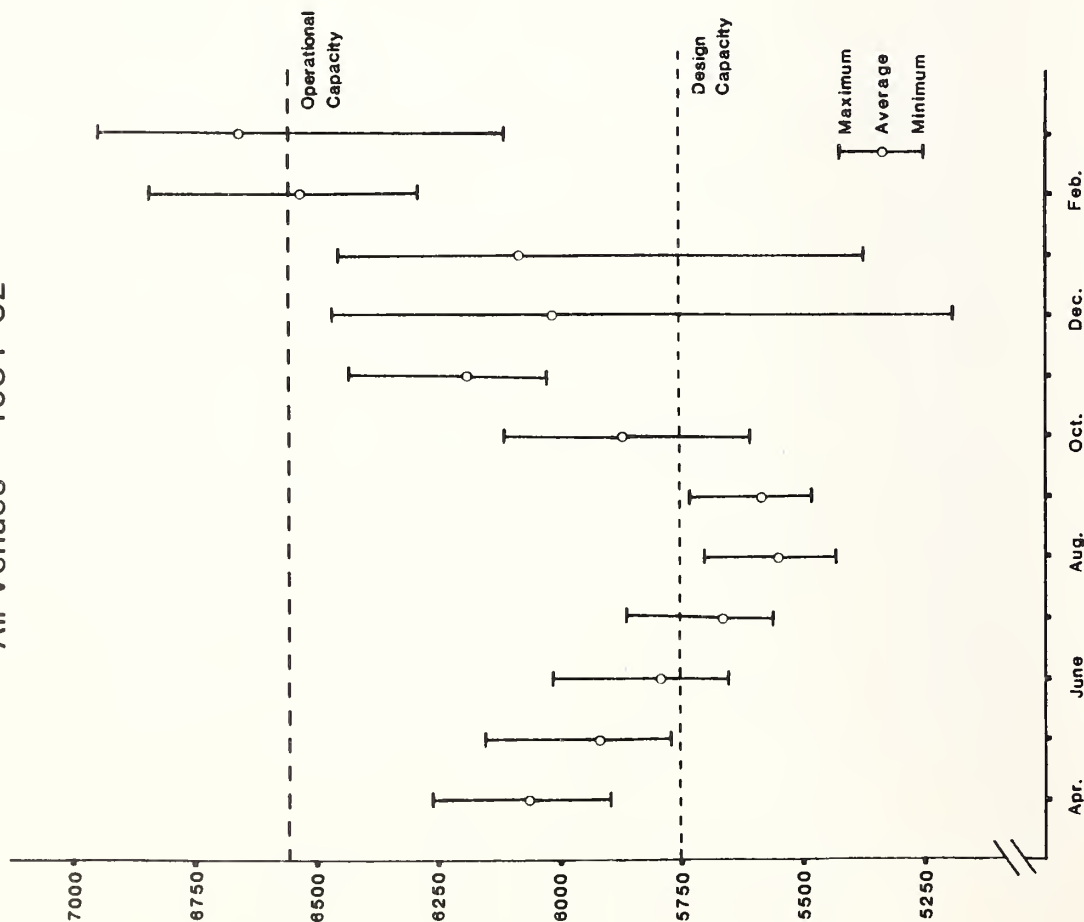


TABLE 10
DAYS STAY BY REGION AND TYPE OF FACILITY

	REGION				PROVINCIAL TOTAL
	NORTH	CENTRAL	WEST	EAST	
Correctional Centres	77,613	275,515	369,605	131,900	844,633
Jails & D.C.'s	159,692	612,460	379,605	198,597	864,633
Camps	--	11,515	11,046	--	22,561
C.R.C.'s ¹	14,329	45,137	17,778	34,652	111,896
REGIONAL TOTAL	251,634	944,627	638,084	365,149	2,199,494
Days stay over ² capacity	5,824	78,443	16,687	10,616	111,570

¹ Includes only actual days stay by TAP inmate

² Defined for each institution on each day as (Midnight Count-Operational Capacity) and totalled.

The days stay are presented by region and by type of facility. It must be noted that the C.R.C. counts include only actual days stay by inmates on temporary absence passes. The C.R.C. counts do not record the utilization by probationers or by parolees. The individual institutions that make up the four regions are listed in the text of this report. Over 70% of the days stay are accumulated in the central and western regions. However, 70% of the days stay over capacity are logged in the central region alone. In fact, 8.4% of the days stay in the central region were in over capacity situations.

TABLE 11

USE OF ACCOMMODATION - CORRECTIONAL CENTRES.

INSTITUTION	CAPACITY		OPERATIONAL ¹	COUNTS			TOTAL DAYS STAY
	DESIGN			AVERAGE	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	
Burtch	252		252	222	252	189	81,094
Guelph C.C. ³	598		600	561	603	521	204,827
House of Concord	82		82	56	82	-	20,572
Maplehurst	400		400	398	437	354	145,146
Millbrook	212		236	226	237	195	82,523
Mimico	330		358	301	552	168	109,797
Monteith	180		120	108	136	71	39,324
O.C.I.	198		198	178	191	157	64,895
Rideau	160		140	135	162	93	49,377
Thunder Bay	120		120	105	129	71	38,289
PROVINCIAL TOTAL (MALE)	2532		2506	2290	2615 ²	1991 ²	835,844
Vanier Ctr. for Women	131		103	79	107	55	28,789

TABLES 11 AND 12

These tables show the utilization of individual institutions during the fiscal year. Only one jail (Thunder Bay) and one correctional centre (O.C.I.) remained below their operational capacities during the entire year. In both tables the total maximum and minimum counts were calculated independently to represent the province as a whole. These are the actual maximum and minimum counts in the province.

The final column in Table 12 shows the remand days stay. This is a sub-set of the total days stay. A remand is defined as any inmate who has outstanding charges before the courts. A large number of remands are in fact serving sentences of incarceration imposed for other charges.

¹ On March 31, 1982

² Totals are not additive but represent an independent aggregation to represent the Provincial picture.

³ Includes GATU and P.C. Unit.

TABLE 12

USE OF ACCOMMODATION - JAILS AND DETENTION CENTRES

INSTITUTION	YEAR OPENED	CAPACITY				COUNTS				DAYS STAY	
		DESIGN		OPERATIONAL		MINIMUM M	MAXIMUM M	AVERAGE		TOTAL	REMAND
		M	F	M	F			M	F		
Barrie	1843	68	6	78	8	49	101	71	2	26,915	13,788
Brantford	1852	38	3	38	3	31	61	44	0	16,112	9,145
Brockville	1842	21	2	21	3	12	38	22	0	8,042	2,194
Chatham	1850	47	0	47	0	14	56	35	0	12,651	4,611
Cobourg	1906	36	3	36	3	9	41	24	0	8,667	1,754
Cornwall	1833	20	1	24	1	10	34	24	0	8,630	2,582
Fort Frances	1907	10	0	19	3	8	24	15	0	5,496	1,256
Haileybury	1923	29	3	38	3	16	44	32	1	12,003	6,371
Kenora	1928	64	29	70	29	36	108	69	14	30,500	8,509
Lindsay	1863	18	6	30	6	10	45	27	0	9,831	3,158
L'Original	1828	20	0	20	0	4	26	14	0	5,000	1,958
Monteith	1965	26	0	26	0	7	33	19	0	7,074	2,593
North Bay	1928	53	4	62	5	30	87	50	1	18,536	6,241
Owen Sound	1869	31	6	40	6	17	44	30	0	10,971	2,296
Parry Sound	1878	31	4	44	6	16	57	28	0	10,315	5,265
Pembroke	1866	24	4	24	4	15	37	25	0	9,272	3,115
Perth	1864	24	2	24	2	7	26	17	0	6,208	1,684
Peterborough	1866	24	1	36	2	16	44	28	0	10,402	4,090
Sarnia	1961	58	1	58	1	22	70	45	0	16,591	4,379
Sault Ste. Marie	1914	32	4	57	4	21	80	55	3	21,249	8,844
Stratford	1887	27	0	36	0	18	43	31	0	11,452	1,809
Sudbury	1928	59	6	118	11	48	109	74	8	30,066	12,916
Thunder Bay	1923	74	3	92	5	30	105	56	2	24,453	7,509
Toronto Jail (New Section)	1958	228	0	414	0	342	533	435	0	158,931	129,765
Walkerton	1866	32	2	32	2	14	40	27	0	9,904	1,848
Whitby	1958	58	4	120	7	54	146	87	5	33,832	15,222
Windsor	1925	92	5	92	5	48	127	85	5	32,658	15,765
Elgin-Middlesex D.C.	1977	156	16	156	16	136	242	180	12	70,284	21,262
Hamilton-Wentworth D.C.	1978	180	20	240	30	216	325	270	27	108,412	51,419
Niagara D.C.	1973	139	0	120	0	96	158	121	0	44,057	19,439
Toronto East D.C.	1977	200	0	340	0	272	438	350	0	127,754	82,570
Toronto West D.C.	1977	140	60	280	100	260	353	326	75	146,391	77,579
Ottawa-Carleton	1972	176	10	176	18	110	227	166	7	63,264	33,140
Quinte D.C.	1971	96	6	108	6	63	132	93	4	35,449	10,035
Waterloo D.C.	1978	60	0	60	0	36	83	61	0	22,357	10,852
Wellington	1980	94	4	94	4	42	107	72	1	26,675	8,015
TOTALS		2485	215	3270	293	2135	4224	3108	167	1,200,404	592,978

PROBATION DATA

The inclusion of probation data on the Ministry's computerized information system is still in its developmental stages. Information is available on a large enough portion of the intake, that it was felt that percentage breakdowns of major variables would be reliable enough to report. The total figures (Table 13) are, as in the past, based on the manually prepared and aggregated workload summary forms. All other tables on probationers are based on the computerized data.

Table 13 summarizes in broad terms the activities in probation during the fiscal year providing start and end date counts as well as the intake data. Total under supervision during the year is defined as the total under supervision at the start of the year plus those placed under supervision during the year. Intake is up only slightly from the previous year while the total probation caseload has increased by almost 1,300 during the year.

TABLE 13
PROBATION ACTIVITY DURING YEAR

Total under probation supervision April 1, 1981	33,415
Total placed on probation supervision during April 1, 1981 - March 31, 1982	31,665
Total under probation supervision during Apr.1, 1981 - Mar. 31,1982	65,080
Total under probation supervision April 1, 1982	34,697

TABLE 14

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF OFFENCES LEADING TO TERMS OF PROBATION

OFFENCE CATEGORY	ALL OFFENCES LEADING TO PROBATION			MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE LEADING TO PLACEMENT ON PROBATION		
	MALE %	FEMALE %	TOTAL %	MALE %	FEMALE %	TOTAL %
Against Person	9.0	6.8	8.7	10.4	7.6	9.9
Against Property	63.0	73.1	64.7	62.6	74.3	64.7
Against Public Morals and Decency	2.7	0.9	2.4	2.9	0.7	2.5
Against Public Order and Peace	8.8	8.1	8.7	7.4	6.2	7.1
Drug Offences	6.4	4.8	6.1	6.6	4.8	6.2
Liquor Offences	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Traffic Offences	5.5	2.4	5.0	5.7	2.4	5.1
Municipal By-Laws and Other Statutes	2.4	2.3	2.4	1.4	1.1	1.3
Not categorized	2.1	1.4	2.0	3.1	2.9	3.1

TABLE 15

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THOSE PLACED ON PROBATION

AGE	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
16	13.6%	11.0%	13.2%
17	15.2	11.9	14.6
18	12.0	8.9	11.4
19 - 24	31.6	29.0	31.2
25 - 35	16.9	23.6	18.1
36 - 50	8.0	11.5	8.6
51 - 70	2.4	3.8	2.7
71 or over	0.4	0.4	0.4

This distribution is based on new probation terms starting during the year so that the rare occurrence of someone starting two terms in the same year would count twice within one age group. The younger groups are more prevalent among the probationers than those admitted to institutions.

TABLE 16

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PROBATION TERMS IMPOSED

PROBATION TERMS IN MONTHS	FOR INDIVIDUAL OFFENCE			AGGREGATE TERMS		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Under 6	3.5%	4.2%	3.6%	5.5%	6.3%	5.6%
6 - 11	14.8	18.5	15.4	16.3	20.1	17.0
12 - 17	40.3	42.7	40.7	40.1	41.7	40.4
18 - 23	10.7	9.2	10.5	10.5	8.8	10.2
24 - 35	25.4	20.0	24.5	22.7	18.3	22.10
36 or more	5.4	5.4	5.4	4.9	4.8	4.9

This table shows the distribution of probation terms imposed both for individual offences and for aggregate terms. Aggregate terms are defined as the total months of probation imposed on an individual including any additional time imposed after the original order commenced. Individuals averaged 1.2 offences in their aggregate probation term. Because many probation terms are served totally or partially concurrently, there is little difference between the two distributions.

